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Southeast Asia Report

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LAOS

MINISTRY CONDEMNS RSA 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST ANGOLA

BK071153 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Vientiane, June 7 (OANA-KPL)--The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Lao PDR in its statement issued here today strongly denounced the South Africa's aggression of June 5, against Angola. He described it as an openly arrogant and criminal act of challenge, a brutal violation against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the region.

This act of aggression, continued the spokesman, also seriously threatened the security and peace of the entire African continent.

The Lao PDR, on the other hand, expressed support to the struggle of the Angolan people against the apartheid regime and racial discrimination of Pretoria regime for their national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The Lao PDR demanded the South African administration to strictly respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of its neighbouring countries, that is, to respect the international laws regarding the relations among states.

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CSO: 4200/1142

LAOS

REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION OF SRV-AIDED DAM IN LOUANG NAMTHA

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 27 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by K Khunbusai: "Power Source at Huai Nam Lu"]

[Excerpt] In order to improve the lives of the soldiers, people, and minority groups living near Infantry Division A in the north, the Lao and Vietnamese ministries of defense have cooperated in building a small dam at Huai Nam Lu in Louang Namtha Province. Construction began on 28 February 1985. Specialists from the two ministries of defense are building the dam with the help of soldiers from Infantry Division C. After construction was started, many problems were encountered simultaneously. The cadres and soldiers faced new problems that had never been encountered before. One of the problems facing them has been the lack of construction-support equipment, such as excavation equipment. In addition, the various military units have encountered various difficulties. With the lofty revolutionary spirit of having fought to liberate the country, the cadres and soldiers are prepared to act in accord with the motto "nothing is difficult if you have patience and determination." The cadres and soldiers in Infantry Division C are prepared to undergo the hardships and cooperate with the specialists from the two ministries to defend the country and use the equipment available to complete the tasks. They are working to complete the dam and produce electricity at Huai Nam Lu. This electricity will be used in daily life and in the rice mills and saw mills. After working diligently in accord with the plans of the specialists, by the end of February 1986, construction on the dam was 98 percent complete. It is expected that this small power plant will be ready to start producing electricity for the soldiers and people in this area by the end of this month. Even though the power plant will produce only 60 kilowatts per hour, the energy produced will be worth the effort it cost to build this project.

11943
CSO: 4206/106

LAOS

CHAMPASSAK ARMY UNIT OPERATES AGAINST THAI-BASED ENEMY

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 10 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by P Sat: "Along the Country's Southern Border"]

[Excerpts] Along the Lao-Thai border, which runs for tens of km, one 11-km stretch is under the control of Infantry Battalion "S", which is subordinate to Division "Ch" in the south. In the past, there was regular intercourse between Laos and Thailand in this region.

But during the 10 years that the Lao People's Democrat Republic has been in existence, Thailand has shown great hostility toward Laos, which is trying to build a new system. The right-wing powerholders in Thailand have implemented a policy of pan Thai-ism. They have placed Thailand and the Thai people on the side of the American and Chinese imperialists and big-power expansionists. They have opposed peace in this region. They have sent expatriate Lao and spies trained in Thailand to stir up trouble, carry on psychological warfare operations, and spread false propaganda in Laos. They are carrying on activities aimed at waging an economic war and causing social turmoil within the country. They are using force to threaten our administrative power and people. That is, they are using evil tricks in an effort to destroy our new system. But during the past 10 years, our party's dictatorship of the proletariat in this 11-km zone has been strengthened continuously. The military forces and people in that area have opposed and smashed their evil plots. In their capacity as fighters responsible for defending the border and serving as members of the People's Army, the cadres and soldiers of Battalion S have faithfully carried out the orders and implemented the plans of the party. They have responded quickly to oppose the enemies actions in order to protect the people and defend our wonderful country.

Even though the troops are stationed in a remote area and there are insufficient vehicles, with a lofty revolutionary spirit and a feeling of being masters of the country, the cadres and soldiers all realize the great honor that the party, country, and people have bestowed on them. They are working together and emulating to complete their tasks. The senior soldiers are diligently training their juniors by holding training seminars to study various political documents, the resolutions and orders of higher echelons, and the work plans of the various units in each period. This has strengthened the political ideology of the battalion's troops and increased their resolve

to smash the destructive plots of the enemy. The companies are rotated regularly. The companies are studying certain important military subjects in order to increase their combat capabilities and combat readiness. As a result, the companies have firm discipline and are prepared to carry out the orders of higher echelons whenever necessary. Even though various difficulties have been encountered during the past year, the units have struggled to carry out the tasks in accord with the plans and hit the targets set by higher echelons. One target is to carry on farming activities for 1 month.

The unit has good relations with the administrative powers, the guerrilla units, and the people in the area. They have worked together with the cadres of Tasaeng District and Ban Khosana to disseminate the lines and policies of the party and state. They have participated in improving various organizations of the people. Together with the guerrilla units, they have carried on activities and held training exercises so that they will have the capabilities to maintain order in the locality and help the people make a living in accord with the lines and policies of the party. Soldiers from Battalion S and people's guerrilla units are constantly on alert to defend this 11-km stretch and prevent the nation's enemies from doing whatever they want. The unit and people in the locality are fully prepared to take action against the terrorists if they should dare to carry on operations in the locality.

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LAOS

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GUERRILLA, SELF DEFENSE FORCE EXPANDS, BEST UNITS CITED

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 27 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by K Khunbusai: "The Powerful Force in Defending the Country and Maintaining Order in 1985"]

[Excerpts] In 1985 the guerrilla and self-defense units grew in terms of both size and quality. Among these were the local demi-regiments subordinate to the General Staff Department. Orders were given to all regions and provinces, ministries, and equivalent organizations throughout the country to open political training seminars for command cadres and members of guerrilla and self defense units in order to increase their understanding of the party's immediate and long-range lines and policies concerning local forces. Last year, the guerrilla and self defense units bore a heavy burden in defending our beloved fatherland. The terrorists sent by the imperialists and international reactionaries to cause turmoil and destroy our new system suffered heavy casualties.

In cooperative agricultural production, the guerrilla and self defense units are making an effort to help the people. They are holding training seminars for the people to inform the people about the plots of the imperialists and international reactionaries, who want to destroy our new system. They are also mobilizing the people to participate in defending the country and maintaining order. In 1985 guerrilla units throughout the country were praised for being strong units that had set an example. The party and government awarded them medals and commendations. Among the units awarded medals and commendations were: Khoua and Mai Districts in Phong Saly Province; Houn District in Oudomsai Province; Na Le District in Louang Namtha Province; Paklai District in Sayaboury Province; Pak Seng, Oudomsai, and Luang Prabang districts in Luang Prabang Province; Haet District in Houa Phan Province; Hom, Phon Hong, and Kasi districts in Vientiane Province; Pek District in Xieng Khouang Province; Saithani, Saisettha, Hataifong, and Nasaiithong districts in Vientiane Capital; Bourikham and Pak Kadin districts in Bolikhamsai Province; Thakhek and Boulapha districts in Khammouan Province; Sepone, Nong, Samouai, Champhon, Songkhon, and Atsaphangthong districts in Savannakhet Province; Khong, Phon Thong, and Bachien districts in Champassak Province; Laongam and Ta-oi districts in Saravane Province; Laman District in Sedong Province; and Saisettha and Samsai districts in Attapeu Province.

The self-defense forces working at the machine shops, factories, and ministries, departments, and bureaus have all done a good job. For example, the self-defense unit at the Ngamneum power plant, the unit protecting construction activities along Highway 9 in Savannakhet Province, the unit guarding the Bohinkao 9 factory in Savannakhet, and other construction defense units have coordinated things with local forces and government units in making patrols and capturing people with bad intentions toward the country.

PASAGON COMMENTARY VIEWS BANGKOK POST 'SLANDERS'

BK161041 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMY 16 Jun 86

[Text] Vientiane, June 16 (KPL)--PASAGON published on June [no date as received] commented on the slanders made against the Lao PDR appeared in BANGKOK POST on May 31 and June 2 in which groundless allegation was made on the Lao arms forces, intrusions into Thai territory. [sentence as received]

The campaign of such nature, the paper charged, was aimed at diverting the Thai and world public opinions from the very complicated situation in Thailand and from the contradictions existing among Thai ruling circles, those slanders are also aimed at getting international support from as well as the support of ASEAN foreign ministerial conference to be held in Manila.

The commentary stressed the idea behind it is to throw one's mistakes on others, and this practice is not irregular these days in Thailand. Among themselves even, they are at each other's throat making slanders against each other in which leaflets have been used to attack each other.

These manifestations are making situation in Thailand even worse and provides a chance for the international reactionaries and imperialists with opportunity to carry out their dark designs disturbing peace and stability in the region and the world, the commentary concluded.

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CSO: 4200/1142

LAOS

PASASON EDITORIAL HAILS TIES WITH CAMBODIA

BK161051 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Vientiane, June 16 (KPL) -Thirty years of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Laos and Kampuchea prove to be of significant import in the relations between the two countries (16/6/56-16/6/86), frontpages PASASON's editorial today.

The paper points out in this regard that in reality, the two countries for centuries have enjoyed fraternal relation of friendship from which sprung militant solidarity between Laos and Kampuchea which was forged through the revolutionary struggles. Historical experience tells us that the militant solidarity between Laos and Kampuchea, on the one hand, and that among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, on the other, are instrumental factor which guarantees all victories of the three countries in the Indochinese peninsula.

The countries relations, the editorial observes, was sadly shaken and eclipsed by the genocidal regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan. But since January 1979, they have been satisfactorily restored and day by day have been consolidated and strengthened.

The exchange of visits of top delegations of the governments and parties of the two countries and the communiqus signed in 1979 are important historical manifestations which pave the way for the development of the revolution of the two countries in the new stage and deepen the traditional militant solidarity between Laos and Kampuchea furthermore. The paper commends in addition the new quality in the continual developments in the fields of politics, economy, science, technology, education, culture, trade, finance, transportation and others.

Such good state of affairs, resulted through the relations between Laos and Kampuchea have created favorable conditions for expanding the capacity and potential of each country.

They also serve as a contribution to the strengthening of the common force and strength of the three countries in Indochina as a whole. They importantly contribute to the defending of the cause of peace and stability in South East Asia. These achievements are the fruits of the militant solidarity of Laos-Vietnam and Kampuchea and coming about from the all-round cooperation between

the three Indochinese countries and the USSR and other socialist countries. And in this regard, the paper observes that no enemies can destroy the existing ties among Laos-Vietnam and Kampuchea which serve as an objective law and an important factor guaranteeing victories of each country.

The paper observes in the other hand that the situation of struggle between the socialist and capitalist systems is reaching a fierce and (?complex) stage. Here in South East Asia, there exists a policy of expansionists who in collusion with imperialists and reactionary forces try to gain an upper hand.

In the face of situation, the solidarity and all-round cooperations between Laos and Kampuchea among the three Indochinese countries, and between (?these) countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are imperative and are of great significance for peace and stability in the region and the world over.

The Lao people pledges to do their utmost to strengthen the success, the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries. They strongly believe that the relations would be further developed by each passing day. The editorial concludes.

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LAOS

BRIEFS

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETINGS TO WALDHEIM—Vientiane, June 13 (KPL)—Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR, has sent a message of greeting to His Excellency Kurt Waldheim, on the occasion of his election as president of the Republic of Austria. The message writes: "On the occasion of your election as president of the Republic of Austria, I would like to convey my sincere congratulations to you and wished you brilliant successes in your noble task." [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 13 Jun 86] /8309

VIETNAMESE AID—Vientiane, June 10 (KPL)—A unit of plywood glue making machine which can produce 1,000 tons of adhesive material per year was handed over to the Lao plywood plant by the SRV, according to a document signed here on June 6. The signatories were on the Lao side, Simongkhot, Deputy-manager of the Lao wood industry enterprise, and on the Vietnamese side, Dao Van Ba, representative of the Federation of Sciences and Chemical Products of Ho Chi Minh City. The signing of the document was witnessed by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP CC, minister of industry handicraft and forest and Dam Xuan Dung, economic and cultural representative of the SRV to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 10 Jun 86 BK] /8309

JAPANESE AID—Vientiane, June 11 (OANA-KPL)—The Japanese Government is to give sets of musical instruments to the Lao Ministry of Culture, according to a document signed here on June 10. This aid is worth 22 million yen. The signatories were, on the Lao side, Somsi Desakhamphou, deputy-minister of culture, and, on the Japanese side, Toshitaka Tada, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 11 Jun 86 BK] /8309

AID FROM VATICAN—Vientiane, June 11 (OANA-KPL)—The Eminence Renato R. Martino, pontifical representative, yesterday handed over here 10 kits of leprosy tracking-down equipments and 40,000 tablets of medicine worth more than 8,400 U.S. dollars to the National Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans of the Lao PDR. The aid was ensured by the sovereign Order of Malta. On the same occasion, the "Catholic Relief Service" also offered medical equipment to the Lao Government. These equipments worth over 59,000 U.S. dollars are to be delivered to the hospital of Savannakhet in the southern part of the Lao PDR. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 11 Jun 86 BK] /8309

HANOI ECONOMIC, CULTURAL DELEGATION--Vientiane, June 15 (KPL)--Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP CC and of Vientiane party committee, and Khambou Sounisai, member of the LPRP CC and mayor of Vientiane, received here, on June 12, the Hanoi economic and cultural cooperation delegation led by its head, Le Ha, who is also member of Hanoi party committee. During the discussion, the two sides raised on special cooperation between Vientiane and Hanoi in the past and in the future. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 15 Jun 86] /8309

SWEDISH RECEPTION--Vientiane, June 7 (KPL)--Sten Ask, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Swedish Embassy to Laos, yesterday gave a reception to mark the national day of Sweden. Present at the reception were Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee and other officials. Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organization here were also present at the reception. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 7 Jun 86] /8309

HANOI DELEGATION VISITS VIENTIANE--Vientiane, June 7 (KPL)--A Vietnamese Hanoi delegation of the Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea committee headed by Le Ha, member of the CPV CC [name and title as received] and head of Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea cooperation committee is now paying an official visit to Vientiane. The delegation was met at the airport by Sithon Sibounheuang, standing member of the LPRP CC, deputy-minister, vice-mayor of Vientiane, head of the committee for Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea economic-cultural cooperation and other high-ranking officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 7 Jun 86 BK] /8309

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT--Vientiane, June 6 (OANA-KPL)--The rural development project in Hom District (more than 100 km north of Vientiane) a mainly "Hmong" minority community, is in full swing. The project has been funded by the Lao Government and the United Nations office here. Among projects already complete are 24 km of new road linking Dons Hamlet to Hom District, one saw-mill, and two ricemills. One timber processing factory and administrative offices have also been built. Significant achievements of the local party and administrative committees are related to having convinced the "Hmong" population who used to practice the wasteful slash-and-burn method of cultivation to adopt the fixed farming method. So far nearly 100 families of Hmong have settled on the plain. During the initial stage of their adopted way of living, the authority has provided them with household utensils, other necessary goods and farming implements. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 6 Jun 86 BK] /8309

COLLECTIVIZATION IN CHAMPASSAK PROVINCE--Vientiane, June 6 (KPL)--The transformation of individual, scattered production into socialist collective production in the southern Champassak Province has been consolidated and developed. Champassak District, province of the same name, in the years 1978-80, had 71 agri-coops in 70 hamlets with 3,702 families, 7,600 ha of farm land occupying 62.15 percent of the district's farm land. At present, the district claims to have 94 agri-coops in 88 hamlets. Four agri-coops are regarded as model ones. A special training course was recently organised for the district's agri-coops members. Among documents studied were provisional regulations and guidelines on farm collectivisation, plan of production, labour management and other related documents. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 6 Jun 86 BK] /8309

SUGAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION—Vientiane, June 5 (KPL)—The construction of a small size sugar factory in Savannakhet Province, middle part of Laos, has now been completed. The plant can turn out between 450 to 500 kg of sugar per day. The construction of this sugar plant was started at the beginning of 1985 with the help of Savannakhet's twin province Binh Tri Thien of the SRV. The plant has been functioning on a trial basis since April this year and is working well. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 5 Jun 86 BK] /8309

CSO: 4200/1142

MALAYSIA

RAZALEIGH HEDGES ON RUNNING FOR TOP UMNO POST

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Manja Ismail: "Razaleigh Denies He Will Not Run"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sunday [27 April]—Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, minister of trade and industry, today denied a report that he would not run for UMNO's [United Malays National Organization] top position at the party congress to be held next year.

He said a statement he made when installing the Nilam Puri UMNO delegation in Kota Baharu yesterday had been misinterpreted by newsmen who covered that meeting.

"Actually, I was asked by a reporter before that meeting if I was still thinking about running for the top office in the UMNO at next year's congress.

"Then, when I spoke at that meeting, I said now was not the time to discuss the party contest. It was more important to strengthen the UMNO machine to win the coming general election," he said when he installed the Sungai Besi UMNO delegation here.

Tengku Razaleigh clarified, "Jokingly I said if you want to know whether I will run or will not run, wait until next year. Never mind about making a final accounting of what I am going to do now."

He explained that the question of whether he would run or not at the coming UMNO congress should not be raised because that matter is still far in the future. Rather, priority should be given to the victory of the National Front in the general election.

Astonished

"I am astonished that so much publicity has been given to me recently by the newspapers. When I spoke heatedly about something in the past, I received little attention from the papers. Now, when I merely whisper about something, it is spread all over the front page.

"However, I am a patient man. The papers can write whatever they like, but I will continue to fight for the Malay people and the development of this country," he remarked.

Tengku Razaleigh said UMNO's mission of restoring the people's pride depends on how far its members carried out the spirit of those who struggled earlier and succeeded in liberating the nation from the chains of colonialism.

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

CHINA WELCOMES MALAYSIAN INVESTMENT--Kuala Lumpur, 30 April--The Chinese government confirmed its offer of special treatment to Malaysian investors who would like to handle the development of tourist facilities in the Dalian area, the second largest port in that country. Mr Wei Fuhai, mayor of Dalian, who visited Penang 2 days ago, said Dalian had vacation and beach areas and had a potential for development into a tourist center. His visit to Penang Island, he said, had given him a chance to enjoy first-class tourist facilities, which reflected the capabilities of Malaysian entrepreneurs involved in this field. Therefore, he said during a seminar held here today, his side would welcome cooperation and investment from Malaysia in developing the Dalian tourism area. The Dalian area, he added, has about 1,000 km of beaches and rolling countryside that have a development potential. However, he explained, since the Chinese open door policy was instituted more than 2 years ago, a number of foreign countries had worked cooperatively with China to build hotels in the Dalian area. Dalian, he said, had signed more than 10 joint contracts to build hotels, and construction of five or six hotels was now underway. As of now, enough bids for hotel construction in that area have been received, but, he explained, this did not mean his side would not want to enter into other cooperative arrangements for hotels in the future. "If these projects are found to be profitable, we shall consider others," he said. Nevertheless, Mr Wei explained, Dalian still needed other facilities to support tourist demand, especially projects such as restaurants or food and beverage industries. "We would welcome bids from Malaysia for the development of tourist facilities," he remarked. Malaysian businessmen who would like to plunge into the Dalian market can contact the official in charge of foreign affairs in Dalian, he added. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 1 May 86 p 21] 6804

CHINESE WARNED ABOUT PAS--Alor Star, Monday 15 May--Mr Tan Koon Swan, the MCA [Malayan Chinese Association] president, warned Chinese that their future would be bleak if they supported the PAS [Pan-Malayan Islamic Party] in the coming general election. According to Mr Tan, the moon (the PAS symbol) would not shine for the Chinese but rather would bring them misfortune and chaos. He reminded them that the Chinese community's political gamble in the 1969 general election only brought them serious consequences. "At that time, the Chinese gambled on the DAP [Democratic Action Party], and their gamble, which failed, almost cost them their rights and their identity," he said when speaking to

members and supporters of the Kedah/Perlis MCA here last night. According to Mr Tan, the MCA is still trying to repair the damage done by taking that gamble. Since that time, he said, the MCA has revised a number of plans and strategies to restore the interests of the Chinese. This came to a head with the changes in the party leadership 6 months ago. "Unfortunately, now when the future of the Chinese community is beginning to look brighter, a few Chinese are leaning toward taking another political gamble," he remarked. He said this group gives the impression that they will support the PAS in the coming election, and this clearly repeats the mistake made prior to the 1969 general election. "I can only say that the future of the Chinese rests in their own hands. If they repeat the mistake of 1969, the impact will be far worse than that experienced in 1969." Meanwhile, Datuk Oo Gin Sun, the Kedah MCA chairman, said the PAS leaders accused the UMNO leaders of being infidels, but what they are doing is even worse. "They labeled the UMNO leaders as infidels because they cooperated with non-Muslims in the National Front. Now, they are not only angling for non-Malay votes, but they also are ready to wipe out their right to their own identity and promise them that a non-Malay can become the prime minister," he remarked. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 6 May 86 p 3] 6804

CSO: 4213/152

PHILIPPINES

WOMEN'S ACTIVIST GROUP CONDEMS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Quezon City VERITAS in English 27 Apr 86 p 6

["Inside Info" column by Red Batario]

[Excerpt]

RECEIVED from yesterday's mail was this letter from Gabriela's Nelia Sancho:

The GABRIELA Coalition of Philippine Women's Organizations condemns in the strongest possible terms Reagan's air attacks on Libya that killed about 100 people including women and children. This callous display of military might is a clear act of aggression of a superpower over a small country and cannot be justified.

Reagan's attacks on Libya was purportedly aimed at teaching Libya a "lesson" for its alleged terrorist acts and to pre-empt any further terrorist action. But we know only too well that the United States' ascent to superpower status has been historically characterized by war and intervention, plunder and loot of less developed countries. This is a case of a cauldron calling the kettle black. For who can forget US war of aggression in Vietnam, Nicaragua and El Salvador; US intervention in Chile during Allende's term and in Grenada; US destabilization campaigns in newly sovereign Nicaragua state and US support to dictatorial regimes of the Shah of Iran and the Duvaliers of Haiti, to name only a few? The Philippine women will never

forget the 20 years of US support to the Marcos dictatorship which ruined the country's wealth, murdered and injured hundreds of Filipinos and silenced legitimate protest. Who then is the real terrorist?

Under the Reagan administration, US foreign policy has taken a more confrontational and militarist approach. In the word march country column, Reagan will not hesitate to be treacherously find on the draw and deliver a fatal shot to anyone who will not toe the US line. Reagan's military attacks on Libya will further heighten tensions in the Middle East and will escalate as well terrorism in the world. Reagan has to stop using big power bully tactics to small countries.

We urge the early abrogation of the US military bases treaty agreement in the Philippines since like the bases in Britain, their only true purpose is to serve as launching ground for US aggression and intervention. Moreover, the presence of military bases in the country make us vulnerable to attacks from US enemies.

We call on all peace loving women and peoples of the world to protest against this latest act of US aggression and terrorism.

PHILIPPINES

IFUGAOS FEAR LUMAUIG CONNECTION IN OIC IMPOSITION

Manila MR. & MS. (Special Edition) in English 25 Apr-1 May 86 pp 6, 7

[Article by Bernardo V. Lopez: "Ifugaos To Barricade OIC as Long as the Rice Terraces Stand"]

[Text]

THE "Lagawe Affair" seems to be snowballing into the OIC case of the year. Massive dissent from the Ifugaos both in Manila and Lagawe against appointed governor-OIC of Ifugao, Juan Dait Jr., has hogged headlines for the past few days. This was precipitated by the setup of a barricade which took over the Provincial Hall of Lagawe, Ifugao, last March 30, and which is intact up to this writing.

The Ifugaos claim that Dait is a protege of the feared ex-governor of Ifugao, Gualberto Lumauig, whom they labelled as "the little Marcos of the Cordillera". The Ifugao position paper read, "Ifugao politics has been characterized by the establishment (of) dynasties, absolute and authoritarian rule, warlordism, as well as

misuse of public funds . . . Time was when we had the Lumauig brothers as governor and congressman for Ifugao. The result of this arrangement was the stifling of all democratic process . . . Various cases of human rights violations such as hamletting, salvaging, militarization . . . during the Lumauig political rule. In the early 70s, the whole community, in the municipalities of Hungduan and Banawe were turned to ghost towns."

They cited salvagings by hired goons during violent elections that catapulted Lumauig to power and graft charges, such as one concerning PANAMIN's Palayan ng Bayan program where an ex-provincial treasurer was convicted and jailed. (Lumauig was charged but no court action materialized). As governor of Ifugao, Lumauig was "purged" in

1976 during Marcos' reign by the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD) on charges of graft and terrorism, and replaced.

The Ifugaos fear a Lumauig henchman like Dait, his brother-in-law, and the Provincial Secretary during his reign. They branded Dait as "only an instrument of Lumauig".

The barricaders claim that the appointment of Dait as OIC by Aquilino Pimentel, Jr., Minister of Local Government, was contrary to a promise of President Aquino during her election campaign in Ifugao that she would support "genuine Ifugao leadership". They claim that Dait is not the people's choice and that he used his political influence in Manila to get the appointment without consultation with the people of Ifugao or even with his UNIDO peers.

Pimentel was partly blamed for these sudden appointments without consultation or prior study.

To complicate matters, the incumbent governor, Zosimo Paredes, Sr. (KBL), refused to step down in favor of Dait. Paredes said that a letter from Pimentel, which Dait presented to him, was not enough, and that only a letter from President Aquino would make him step down. In a move to take over, Dait sought the resignation of all pro-Paredes men in the Provincial Board. Seeking to achieve authority by being able to sign treasury checks, he also sent a letter to the provincial treasurer to freeze all treasury checks, including salaries of the provincial staff. The Philippine National Bank, in their confusion concerning who was really the official signatory for checks, refused to honor Paredes' signature until the crisis is solved. Dait said he would sign no checks until the barricade was lifted. Thus, a new complication arose with a confrontation between barricaders and employees who have not received their April paychecks. (As of presstime, Dait lifted the salary freeze according to barricaders, which will hopefully pave the way to the salary releases by PNB).

LUMAUIGS & PAREDES VS. IFUGAO'S

Ifugao's complex political history deserve space in order to portray the rivalry of two political factions both unwanted by the Ifugao — the Lumauigs and the Paredeses. Lumauig was the first elected governor of Ifugao after the Cordillera was splintered into five provinces in 1967. (In 1969, his brother Romulo won as a congressman of Ifugao). Gualberto Lumauig was reelected in 1971. Then came martial law in 1972. He held on to his office until June 1976, when he was "purged" by the MLGCD. Marcos replaced him with retired General Zosimo Paredes, Sr., a non-Ifugao. In the 1980 local elections, Paredes, Sr. ran under the KBL banner unopposed as governor of Ifugao. Lumauig, who had to "stay in the dark" politically because of the "purge", got a henchman, Dait, to run for a member-post in the Provincial Board. Lumauig also helped install his son Aloysius as mayor of Potia.

Thus, the KBL-Ifugao Chapter was splintered into two factions who shared power. Lumauig set up his brother Romulo as a Nacionalista Party candidate against the Paredeses earlier. Then came the crucial 1984

Batasan election. Lumauig (KBL) lost to the son of the general, Zosimo (Jess) Paredes, Jr. (Independent-KBL) by a landslide. Ifugao reported that after his loss in 1984, Lumauig used Dait, who worked as a newsman, on a campaign to discredit the victorious Paredes.

Appearing from nowhere, Dait presented his UNIDO credentials in November 1985 to UNIDO's Kiangan headquarters. The credentials were endorsed by Carlos Padilla (KBL turned UNIDO, Nueva Vizcaya; he lost to Leonardo Perez in a widely-publicized election controversy). Dait was accepted into UNIDO without question. He thus campaigned for Cory-Doy under the UNIDO banner. But Atty. Evelyn Dunuan, the choice of the Ifugao for the OIC post Dait holds, claimed that Dait did not really campaign for Cory-Doy, he simply wanted to embarrass Paredes by making the KBL lose in Ifugao. Dunuan claimed that Dait was more interested in defending his brother-in-law Lumauig against charges against him and extolling his credibility rather than campaigning for Cory-Doy. For Dait, it was not important if Marcos won, said Dunuan. Because Lumauig jumped from KBL to UNIDO through Padilla, another

KBL-turned-UNIDO, and because he still had a KBL connection through Lumauig, who was appointed "presidential assistant for media affairs with a rank of minister" (BT Dec. 27, 1985) the barricaders branded him as a political opportunist who had no loyalty to the Ifugao masses. Upon his appointment as OIC, Dait reportedly started meeting Lumauig henchmen, such as Sonny Pelogna (OIC Mayor of Mayawayaw) instead of the Ifugao chapter of UNIDO to whom he claimed allegiance last November 1985.

THE PRESENT TURMOIL

Claiming that Dait does not represent their true sentiments, and that authentic Ifugao leadership has not yet been realized ever, the Ifugaoos had an overwhelming choice for the new OIC in another "woman-power" in our emerging feminine renaissance, Atty. Evelyn Dunuan, a UNIDO member who was appointed OIC-vice-governor for Ifugao. She was an ex-provincial secretary in Lagawe and ex-president of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP), Ifugao chapter. Her charisma comes perhaps from her activities as a human rights lawyer. She is an ex-detainee, having been jailed in Camp Crame for six months during martial law. She gave free legal service to Ifugaoos, negotiated

in behalf of detainees, and gave advice to relatives of victims. According to the Ifugaoos, her loyalty to the Ifugaoos is beyond question and there is no corruption tinting her image. Four people applied for OIC, governor for Ifugao - Dait, Dunuan, Mayor Napoleon Hangdaan (Lagawe), and Johnny Langbayen (ex-vice-governor of Ifugao). The Ifugaoos said that Hangdaan and Langbayen are also popular but they are not as "cause-oriented" as Dunuan.

Dait sought to reserve P6,000 worth of facilities and services at the Banawe Hotel for government functions. A hotel spokesman went to the barricade to explain that Dait was turned down because Lumauig's former administration still owed Banawe Hotel more than P60,000. The Ifugaoos corrected a Dait allegation published by newspapers that Paredes gave a donation of P10,000 to the barricaders in a move to ward off the OIC. The donation was only P1,000, according to the barricaders.

No incident or military harassment has marred the Lagawe Affair so far. In fact, the barricaders and soldiers had a dialogue before they set it up. The military's conditions for the barricade were that it be a peaceful one, and that higher-ups be consulted. Barricaders, however, reported that there were threats that Lumauig

goons will disperse the barricade by force. Rangers were reported roaming around recently in the Kianan area towards Hungduan and in Malamot, reinforcing the Ifugaoos' fear that the reign of terror may come back in an attempt to save the ailing Lumauig power base. The rangers reportedly had a PC guide. Another form of harassment reported by barricaders was a "psy-war" employed against them wherein false rumors that a barricader in Bontoc had been killed recently by the military were disseminated to instill fear among the Lagawe dissenters. There is no barricade in Bontoc. Instead of scaring the Ifugaoos, this strengthened their resolve all the more.

Support for the barricade at Lagawe ballooned instantly in a few days to about 2,500, according to newspaper reports. An improvised kitchen at the Provincial Hall's backyard offered tons of the Ifugao's Baguio beans and cabbages, an ideal diet for vegetarians, for the barricade supporters. Relief duties were organized to maintain a 24-hour vigil at the barricades. Donations and moral support poured in.

An 18-man Ifugao delegation went to Manila and sought an audience with Pimentel. When Pimentel refused to see them initially, they picketed his office at the TRC building last

April 15, drawing more news publicity. With a letter from Fulgencio Factoran, Jr., Deputy Executive Secretary, Pimentel finally welcomed the intrepid Ifugao delegation. He set up a dialogue between Dait and the delegation at the office of his deputy, Lito Lorenzana on April 16. Unfortunately, the protagonists came at different times and never saw each other.

The Ifugao reported that Factoran urged them to strengthen their barricade and mobilize more people, an unprecedented move (the opposite of the stance of the Marcos era) that lends credibility to the Aquino government.

The Cordillera People's Alliance (CPA), a huge umbrella organization covering the entire Cordillera, played an important role in mobilizing the barricade and the delegation sent to Manila. Dait accused the Ifugao faction of the CPA

as being NPAs. CPA members countered that the dissenters are only Ifugao farmers, woodcarvers, and fishermen supported by some students and professionals, all of whom have a legitimate gripe based on historical events that have oppressed the Ifugao populace. Dait accused an ex-NPA surrenderee, Jose Magno, as the NPA connection who worked for Santa Fe Logging Corp., owned by Paredes. Further investigation, however, revealed that Magno was a security guard at the Ifugao State College.

In the latest MLG dialogue at Mr. Lorenzana's office last April 22, a decision favorable to Dunuan seemed in the offing. Lorenzana decided to send a representative to Lagawe to confirm the stand of the people once and for all, before a final decision is to be made.

Government people argue that there should not be so

much fuss for an interim appointee since election is forthcoming. But the Ifugao counter that one is given the opportunity to launch a campaign for himself or for his nominee as an interim OIC, and can even use government facilities and funds as leverage to power. The Ifugao have an utter fear of the Lumauig connection. They said they will fight tooth and nail to prevent it from gaining a foothold once more. The Lagawe OIC dilemma and its solution, although it is only one of many raging today, is a supreme test of how the new government addresses crises. Will the government concede to the people's will, if it is truly the people's will? or will half-baked solutions make the dilemma linger? The entire public watches with eager eyes on the turn of events. MM

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CSO: 4200/1137

PHILIPPINES

VISAYAS KBL LEADERS FORM 'ALAYON,' CUT DURANO TIES

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 12 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Elias L. Espinoza]

[Text]

Former Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) leaders in Central Visayas (Region 7) have formally organized themselves into a new opposition movement they call "Alayon."

The new opposition movement also manifested that it has severed ties with deposed President Marcos.

The Cebu group led by former Gov. Eduardo R. Gullas also formally declared their "political divorce" with former Rep. Ramon M. Durano Sr. of Davao city.

The new opposition movement issued the statement after its formal organization last Friday in preparation for future political battle.

The organizers and charter members of Alayon, in a six-point manifesto, declared that "leadership cannot be claimed but can only be earned and conferred by the people" in a free exercise of their sovereign will.

EXECOM

The new party will be governed by a 14-man executive committee. The committee will meet on the third week this month to finalize its program of action. It will also elect its officers.

Gullas, one of the party organizers, said the manifesto is the culmination of the workshop conference and organizational meeting of the new opposition party last Friday. The venue of the meeting, however, was not disclosed.

The new opposition party also renounced communism saying a "Godless ideology has no place in our government."

The 14-man executive committee of Alayon is composed of former governors Rolando Batalid of Bohol, Lucio Balanay of Siquijor and Gullas of Cebu.

TWO OPPOSITION

Other members are Ariston Teves representing his father, former Negros Oriental Gov. Lorenzo Teves, former City Mayors Demetrio M. Cortes of Mandauay, Jose Ma. Rocha of Tagbilaran, Emmanuel

Libunao of Toledo, Lorenzo Maximo of Dumanget, former Cebu city vice-mayor Vicente "Jun" Kintanar.

Former City Mayor Genaro Gels of Ban, Juden Hautina of Canlaon and former Members of Parliament (MPs) Regalado Maambong of Cebu, David Tirol of Ilotol, and Andres Bustamante of Negro Oriental.

The other charter members of Alayon include the 28 former and holdover municipal mayors in Cebu.

With this development, it is possible that two opposition parties will emerge in Cebu. Former KBL leaders in Cebu, who are identified with former Congressman Durano, have also planned to organize another party in preparation for the coming elections. ELE

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PHILIPPINES

CEBU NPA ACTIVITIES REPORTED 'IN BROAD DAYLIGHT'

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 14 May 86 pp 19, 21

[Article by Leo S. Enriquez III]

[Text]

Fatigue-wearing combatants of the Communist-led New People's Army (NPA) are now conducting formations in the hinterlands of Tuburan town and are exposing themselves in broad daylight to the people.

At the same time, two recently captured rebels revealed NPA plans to wage an allout offensive to take the northwestern towns of Balamban, Asturias and Tuburan in Cebu before the end of 1987.

This was gathered yesterday by Sun•Star Daily from a military intelligence report which disclosed that formations are going on at Maghan-ay, an area close to the borders of Carmen and Catmon towns in northeastern Cebu.

NPA rebels, the report claimed, have been telling the people not to fear but to trust them instead, since their group is already large enough.

According to the report, dissidents have been boasting that they are so strong that the military can no longer win over them in a combat.

The rebels, the intelligence report added, have openly declared to the mountain folks that they do not recognize President Aquino and are espousing a different ideology.

KIDNAPED

To convince people of their capability it was gathered, insurgents are not only conducting night patrols, but are exposing themselves publicly in broad daylight.

The NPA men are not natives of that town and are inviting the villagers to join their cause and fight for it, the report stated.

Sun•Star Daily also gathered from the intelligence report that rebels there are extracting 30 percent of the people's earnings to support their activities.

The same report disclosed that a number of people in Asturias town have already disappeared and are believed to have either joined the dissidents or were kidnaped and liquidated for their refusal to cooperate.

CAPTURED

Ka Badir, alias Ka Jomas, who heads an NPA band in Asturias was also identified to be the leader of this group, which, the intelligence said, has already expanded his area of influence from six mountain barangays there to the hinterlands of Balamban, Tuburan and in Danao city.

The group conducting formations in the Tuburan hinterlands numbered between 60 to 70, the intelligence report said.

The two captured rebels of Tuburan gave their names as Vicente Cayetano, alias Ka Roel of Batawang, Tabucan, Cebu and Vicente Artiaga of Mag-anay.

Cayetano was captured while conducting ideological discussions with some recruits and Artiaga was arrested while acting as advance security for their night patrol.

OPERATION

Both disclosed to the military of the existence of several 'sulchouses' of the rebels in the town, which yielded negative results in a followup raid.

However, bloodstains were found in one of the houses which the two claimed were used as a transit point of two Amazons who were earlier wounded.

The amazons were hurt when one Ricardo Angel of Kabangkalan, Tuburan resisted the NPA and resulted in the death of one still unidentified rebel.

Military authorities in Cebu are now gearing for a security operation which will be launched shortly against the rebels in the mountains.

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PHILIPPINES

FORMER MNLF COMMANDER, MARCOS LOYALIST RETURNS TO HILLS

Davao City DAVAO STAR in English 1-4 May 86 p 1

[Photo caption, photo not reproduced]

Nur Khan, chairman of the Davao Revolutionary Command, has now gone to the hills anew. The 33-year-old Muslim revolutionary leader from Maco, Davao del Norte rejoined his 1,500 armed "troopers" after the Feb 22-25, 1986 brief revolt in Manila that ousted Khan's Presidential bet in the Feb 7 snap polls. Although Khan denied he is a Marcos loyalist, he told Davao City journalist last April 27 in his jungle lair somewhere in Davao del Norte that he is not hard to be negotiated by the Marcoses for their return from Hawaii via the Southern Philippines' back door. Meanwhile, Khan advocates for a Muslim-Christian Autonomous Government. (Photo by Satur P. Apoyon)

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CSO: 4200/1137

PHILIPPINES

BERNAS COLUMN ANALYZES AQUINO LABOR POLICY

Quezon City VERITAS in English 27 Apr 86 p 5

[*"Occasional Reflections"* column by Joaquin G. Bernas, S.J.: "Is There a Cory Aquino Labor Policy?"]

[Text]

IT IS a good question to ask as Labor Day approaches, and especially because her Minister of Labor and Employment, who, like all Ministers, should be of the President's bosom, has been getting a generous amount of flak for his pronouncements on labor.

The answer to the question is both yes and no. No, there is no integrated statement of the labor policies of President Corazon Aquino; but yes, the beginnings of a labor policy may be culled from her major policy speeches given during the presidential campaign. They represent a skeletal labor policy scheme which still has to be fleshed out through what the President called during her campaign speeches as a government style characterized by consultation.

We might start from her *Building from the Ruins*, a speech she delivered on January 6, 1986, before a joint meeting of the Makati Business Club, Management Association of the Philippines, and Bishops-Businessmen Conference. And since these are austere times, a suitable beginning is the note of austerity which she projects in this first major speech. She said: "I shall ask for no greater sacrifice than I myself am prepared to make. I shall impose no heavier burden on our people than they are willing to bear. But sacrifices and burdens there will be, shared equitably by all, for we shall be rebuilding from the ruin left by Marcos."

This, to my mind, is significant. Labor policy is merely part of the economic policy. And nothing can be clearer than that in this area a lot of sacrifice is needed. Selfishness can be the most serious obstacle to economic liberation for all.

I would also note the aggressive bias President Aquino has for the disadvantaged. She said: "In its supportive role, government will be there to provide the usual public services and facilities, to preserve order, vindicate rights, and protect liberties. Just as surely, however, my government will be there to protect the poor and the disadvantaged. Beyond a certain point, respect for market forces must yield to the demands of conscience. The government will move aggressively to correct persistent structural injustices, or, for that matter, any injustice or inequity that the system fails to correct by itself." This is reminiscent of the shibboleth of the late 60's and early 70's which proclaimed that those who have less in life should have more in law and which found its way in the social justice aspirations of the 1973 Constitution.

President Aquino's view of labor is not patronizing. She considers labor on a par with capital. She said: "Workers and farmers are co-creators of the nation's wealth. They will play a central role in the effort towards national recovery and continued growth. My government will endeavor to

create an economic structure that assures a decent life for them and their families. This is an obligation in justice, as well as a due recognition of the nation's debt for the wealth created by the sweat of their brow...

"Labor has the inherent right to an equitable share in the fruits of the joint efforts of labor and capital, and I pledge my untiring effort towards achieving this equitable share for every Filipino worker."

If you are looking for an anchor for Minister Sanchez' advocacy of some form of profit-sharing, there it is. And if you want an anchor from Pope John Paul himself, you will find an even firmer one in *Laborem Exercens* where he asserts that, "we must first of all recall a principle that has always been taught by the Church: the principle of the priority of labour over capital. This principle directly concerns the process of production: in this process labour is always a primary efficient cause, while capital, the whole collection of means of production, remains a mere instrument or instrumental cause. This principle is an evident truth that emerges from the whole of man's historical experience."

President Aquino also recognizes labor's right to assume a militant stance within the limits of the law: "... I support the rights of workers to organize, bargain collectively, and to exhaust all legal means for the redress of their legitimate grievances."

Unemployment and under-employment are also major concerns: "... I now reiterate, my first concern and priority is the problem of unemployment and underemployment. The problem afflicts 75 percent of all Filipinos. It involves not only the physical pain and effects of hunger, but the humiliation and helplessness of dependence as well."

It is thus clear that for President Aquino the solution to the labor problem must include the stabilization of the economy. Moreover, she links unemployment with the insurgency problem: "I want only to add that our response to this problem is an essential part of our response to the problem of insurgency. For I am convinced that, apart from gross violations of human rights and the persistence of certain structural injustices, much of the appeal of the armed struggle is rooted in our present economic conditions, rather than in ideological conviction."

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CSO: 4200/1137

PHILIPPINES

1.5 METRIC TONS GOLD SOLD IN 4 MONTHS

Davao City DAVAO STAR in English 1-4 May 86 p 1

[Text]

DAVAO CITY (MOI) -

Some 60,000 gold prospectors in Davao del Norte have extracted and sold about 1.5 metric tons of gold in the first four months of this year.

Worth P 300 million at conservative estimates, the gold output represents Central Bank purchases and gold-smuggling estimates furnished today by district mines officer Engr. Jose Madrona.

Madrona said that the Central Bank, despite stepped up buying during the past two months, is losing as much as 6 kilos of gold daily to private dealers coming from as far as Manila.

Madrona confessed that the Bureau of Mines was virtually powerless to stop the illicit traffic of the precious ore: "The job of our agency is limited to supervising the extraction of gold. The marketing of minerals is outside our function."

As things stood, Madrona observed that the Central Bank is finding it difficult to compete. The district mines chief did not elaborate.

According to available data, the Central Bank has multiplied its purchases five times more in the past two months than in January and February. To date, the bank has purchased 761 kilos of gold at 163.8 million pesos. (MOI/Rimando).

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CSO: 4200/1137

THAILAND

DAILY VIEWS CHANGE OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHE

BK180200 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 17 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Tom Slayton, U.S. agricultural attache to Thailand who is due to return to the United States after completing his term here, told reporters that Bob Tetro, agricultural attache in Thailand from 1981 to 1984, will take over his post temporarily before his replacement, Weyland Beeghly, Maize expert and U.S. agricultural attache to Moscow, arrives in August.

He said that Thailand has too few rice experts. On several occasions, prices of Thai and U.S. rice were compared wrongly. For example, the price of Thailand's good grade rice is compared with that of the medium grade rice of the United States and then [Thai authorities] announce that the difference between the rice prices of the two countries is only \$10. Danai Dulalampha, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Department, is one of Thailand's rice experts.

The change in the U.S. agricultural attache should be closely watched because this is the official who writes reports on the agricultural situation in Thailand which are used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in making its decisions on various issues; the adverse effects of the U.S. Farm Act on Thai rice exports is also the result of Tom Slayton's reports on the agricultural situation in Thailand.

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CSO: 4207/251

THAILAND

PARTIES, OFFICIALS CONTINUE ELECTION PLANNING

Han Welcomes Prem Decision

BK100128 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Democrat deputy leader Gen Han Linanon said yesterday Gen Prem Tinsulanon was the "most suitable" person to head the post-election coalition government.

Top political figures from various camps, meanwhile, gave a warm response to Prem's long-awaited announcement not to run in the upcoming general election, saying such decision "would help preserve the premier's neutrality."

One of the most vocal supporters for Prem to vie for a House seat in the election, Han conceded any prime minister must be acceptable to the "armed forces and the main institution [not further identified]" and that the leader of the party with largest number of parliamentary seats might lack such a crucial qualification.

"Because he is accepted by the two institutions, Gen Prem is the most suitable person to assume the premiership. Nevertheless, he would be able to retain the post on condition that all coalition partners agreed to invite him to do so," he said.

In the light of the present political situation, the ex-commander of the Fourth Army Region said Prem took the "right" stand not to run in the poll in order to maintain his neutral status. "Gen Prem should strictly observe the impartial stand since our democracy is in transition," he stressed.

Asked if the Democrats have renewed its effort to woo Prem to run in the poll, Han said he has tried to reach the premier to talk about the matter but that the premier has informed him of his final decision not to contest the poll.

Han and certain leading Democrats held talks with Prem at his Sisao Thewet house Sunday night with the main topic reportedly Prem's future in politics. The premier on Sunday told reporters at his Korat retreat he would not join any political parties to run in the July 27 general election.

Chawalit Scraps Army Poll Monitoring

BK110055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Army commander-in-chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday confirmed he had ordered the scrapping of the Army's election centre.

While saying his predecessor, Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, set up the centre to promote the election, Gen Chawalit said he was scrapping it because it aroused public suspicion.

General Athit appointed then deputy army chief Gen Chuthai Saengthawip to take charge of the centre. Both men were dismissed on May 27.

The centre was viewed in certain quarters as a tool to enable factions to manipulate military votes against certain parties.

"The idea of the former Army chief in setting up the centre was to encourage an extensive exercise of voting rights by the people," said Gen Chawalit. "But since the people have become suspicious of its intention, I decided to do away with it."

General Chawalit also said he had signed an order today outlining Army policy in the election. The order was nothing new, he said.

Under the order, soldiers must be neutral and refrain from any activity which may benefit or damage a party in the election.

Small Parties Hire 'Ghosts', 'Bandits'

BK110115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Jun 86 p 1

[By Ampha Santimethanidon and Nattaya Chetchotiro]

[Text] The law requiring parties to field more than 174 candidates in the general election has led to several small parties hiring "ghosts."

The present of ghosts--anonymous candidates with virtually no political experience--has been apparent since the first day of the registration on Monday.

Liberal Party campaign director Col Narong Kittikhachon admitted yesterday about 30 of his party's 200 candidates came under that category.

Most Bangkok constituencies, he said, would be haunted by Liberal ghosts, who had been paid 10,000 baht in election expenses, including 5,000 baht for their application fees.

Colonel Narong defended their presence in the poll, claiming parties would not suffer by employing "green and inexperienced" young people to contest the polls. Even though they were unlikely to win, they would materialize as a party base in the next election.

Worse than the ghosts, he said, were the "political bandits," who were members of more than one party and received due election payments.

One such bandit, he said, appeared in the candidacy lists in Nong Khai for the United Democratic Party [UDP]; in Kalasin for the Liberals and in Roi-et for Rak Thai.

Colonel Narong said he had spotted more than 20 other bandits in the lists of candidates of the UDP, Liberal and Rak Thai parties.

"These bandits take money from all the parties and disappear," he said, threatening to sue them after the election.

The fielding of "ghosts" to meet the constitutional requirement was also admitted by Santi Chaosuankluai, Bangkok campaign manager for Ruam Thai. The party has, so far, fielded 30 candidates in 10 constituencies in Bangkok, including 11 women who are all new faces to elections.

In Constituency Four, for example, Ruam Thai yesterday fielded three women to confront Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun and the Prachakon Thai candidate. Apparently, the three women barely know one another.

Candidate Sairung Kawila, 29, accepted she was no match for Mr Phichai but expected sympathetic votes from women. Phanida Thanyacharoen, 27, said she only hoped to gain some political experience.

In Constituency 12, Ruam Thai has fielded three more women, Phonthip Phatthanasamphan, 25, Nangnoi Kuketkan, 25, and Atchara Thappananon, 26, who were each given 5,000 baht for application fees.

Mr Santi said the party gave each of its ghosts about 30,000 baht in election expenses. He said the party supported "new generation" candidates who were unlikely to win on July 27 but became a base in the future.

Commenting on the "ghosts," Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang said the Constitution forced parties to field more than 174 candidates within a short period of time and it had to be amended.

However, the law had one advantage—it gave young people an opportunity to try real politics which, he said, would help promote democracy.

Coup Defendants To Run

BK120105 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Two defendants of the September 9 coup applied to run in polls in Bangkok yesterday under the banner of the Labour Democratic Party.

Former labour activist Prathin Thamrongchoi and ex-parliamentary police guard Suchat Bunrot, registered to run in Constituency 12, covering Phasi Charoen, Bangkok Yai and Nong Khaem.

Pradit Sisawan also filed his candidacy in the same district.

Mr Prathin and Mr Suchat were allowed to travel out of the Police Private Training School in Bang Khen to register their candidacy following their petition to the Criminal Court.

They were escorted under tight security.

Chamrat Chan-ophat, who accompanied the two to the City Hall, said it was the first time that coup defendants were allowed to leave prison to apply for the election.

Mobile Police Units To Handle Violence

BK170239 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Jun 86 p 2

[Excerpt] A mobile police force will be set up in each province to tackle imminent untoward incidents during and after the run-up to the July 27 election.

The unit was ordered set up by Police Director General Pol Gen Narong Mahanon who yesterday called a meeting of senior police officers at the Zone One Provincial Police headquarters to give instructions on how to prevent violence during the run-up to the election.

The mobile unit will be assigned to supervise security and suppress any violence that might occur during the national poll. Pol Gen Narong also instructed the officers to help their respective provincial officials provide security for election candidates and their canvassers throughout the country.

The police chief said the authorities have a list of wanted hired gunmen and would keep a close watch on potential gunmen in order to ensure a violence-free election.

He said so far about 2-3 canvassers were gunned down during the past weeks but it has not been determined whether the assassination was politically motivated. He also expressed confidence over the police's security measures during the poll because the police force has been supported by officials involved, including the military.

Election Campaign Begins in Bangkok

BK130215 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The election campaign began in earnest yesterday with the Democrat and Muanchon parties holding their first public rallies which drew more than 15,000 people.

The Democrats, who fielded all the top figures of the party, promised their audience of over 10,000 at Sanam Luang a better life economically, socially, and politically.

But Muanchon Party, drawing about 5,000 people at Sanam Chai, banked more on rhetorics during the four-hour rally. Its leader Pol Capt Chaloem Yubamrung said his party would support either Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek or M.R. Khukrit Pramot as the next premier.

Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun pledged to bring down oil prices, public utility charges and taxes if his party won the majority in the July 27 election.

The Democrats also outlined their policies in dealing with economic and social problems facing the country. They said the party would set up a labour bureau with more power to solve the unemployment problem.

They said they would also try to introduce social security system for workers to upgrade their living conditions.

One of the Bangkok candidates of the Democrat Party, Suphachai Phanitchaphak, discussed a wide range of economic problems facing the nation. He promised more effective approach to the problem of low prices for agricultural crops. He said the Democrat Party would pursue self-reliant fiscal and monetary policies to cope with the country's mounting debts.

General Han Linanon said if the Democrat Party won the majority of the seats in the election, Phichai would be nominated the leader of the next government.

Chaloem last night openly accused the Democrat Party of initiating the move to block an extension of General Athit's military term.

He named Gen Han Linanon, a deputy Democrat leader, and party spokeswoman Mrs Suphatra Matsadit as those among the Democrats who are anti-Athit.

Chaloem claimed that the Democrat Party had tried to interfere with the military because the party viewed General Athit as its enemy. He also accused General Prem of illegally overriding the resolution of the Defence Council supporting an extension of the supreme commander's term.

All the Muanchon candidates running in Thonburi and Dusit constituencies were also introduced to the audience last night. Former Bangkok governor Thammanun Thianngoen, a Muanchon candidate for Dusit, criticized Prem for his shortcomings in running the country.

4 Parties Fail Candidacy Requirements

BK150450 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Four parties which failed to field the minimum 174 candidates will have to disband within seven days. They are Pracha Seri, Social Democrat, Prachathipatai and Kaset.

This was disclosed yesterday by Local Administration Department Director General Chalong Kanlayanamit, who said leaders of these four parties are required by law to report to the Registrar within seven days to dissolve their parties.

The minimum 174 candidates is half of the total number of House seats.

Chalong adjusted the total number of candidates nationwide to 3,812 from 16 parties. "This is the highest number of candidates so far in the country's 13 general elections," he said. A total 2,300 candidates registered in the last general election in 1983.

SAP To Revamp Fiscal Policy

BK180119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpt] The Social Action Party [SAP] said yesterday it would push for drastic changes in fiscal policy to revitalise the economy and create employment.

Deputy leader Kasem Sirisampham told a seminar at Thammasat University the SAP's first job in the next government would be to revamp fiscal policy by enlarging the investment budget in the next fiscal year.

Mr Kasem said the new government needed more courageous fiscal measures to enhance employment. This could be done by means of a bigger portion of budget in the investment sector to promote investment.

The SAP farm price guarantee scheme would continue to be the main tool in upgrading the livelihood of farmers. Attempts would also be made to reduce farm production costs, to increase productivity and enlarge markets abroad.

Political differences would be foregone in SAP's export promotion strategy, he said, and the party would push for state subsidies to enable farm exports to compete in world markets.

While several countries, including the United States, have used subsidies to boost exports, Mr Kasem said Thailand should follow suit to help farmers instead of placing emphasis on helping collapsing financial institutions, like the current government has been doing.

SAP, meanwhile, would reform the education system to produce graduates in fields needed in the employment market.

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CSO: 4200/1143

THAILAND

ARMY RADIO ON ATHIT-CHAWALIT TIES, SRV SHELLING

BK061502 Bangkok 1st Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[*"Sayamanusati" Program*]

[Excerpts] The big news in the papers and other mass media these days is nothing but the news about the reshuffle of high-level military officers, in particular the royal decree appointing Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as army commander, which is interpreted as a dismissal of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek from that position. Other major news is the shelling of Thailand by Vietnam following the reshuffle. Vietnam's arrogant act is linked to it—that Vietnam wanted to test the strength of the new army commander. In short, there are two issues. First, are the supreme commander and the new army commander in conflict? Second, is it true that Vietnam wants to challenge the new army commander?

Well, this morning we would like to discuss with listeners about those two issues. Our title for today is: "A Challenge Which Will Never End."

On the first question, we would like to point out to you that there is no conflict between the supreme commander and the new army chief. The promotion is a routine practice of the army. Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek already explained that the promotion was carried out according to the armed forces regulations and that he had learned about it a long time before. There is nothing unusual and the matter was handled correctly. The new army commander, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, himself has the highest regards for the supreme commander. He will need help from the supreme commander to draw from the latter's experience. On 1 June, the supreme commander and the new army commander went to the border area near Cambodia on an inspection. They cooperated smoothly to solve the border problem. The new army commander in chief has made it clear to us that he respects and obeys the supreme commander as ever before. As we know, the new army commander is a pleasant person. He has respect for his superiors and kindness for his subordinates. This fact is a firm guarantee that there is no division in the armed forces and no conflict of any kind between the supreme commander and the new army commander. The army is as strong as ever before, and there has been no change as rumors have it.

The second issue is: does Vietnam's shelling into Thailand which resulted in the killing and wounding as well as material losses of Cambodian refugees at the refugee camp constitute a challenge to the new army commander? We would like to say that it should not be so because this is what Vietnam has been doing all along since its military occupation of Cambodia. If this is to be called a challenge, it must then be called a never-ending challenge. And the victims of Vietnam's latest shelling are simply Cambodian civilians at a refugee camp.

We hope that the two questions are well answered here. You must also see by now how cruel communist Vietnam is to have attacked Cambodian refugees taking refuge from war here. Vietnam did not spare even the innocent children, women, and aged.

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CSO: 4207/251

THAILAND

PLANNED RESHUFFLE TO STRENGTHEN ATHIT

BK091153 Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 8 Jun 86 p 6

[Article: "Rationale Behind the Dismissal of Athit; Strengthening of Power Base Pending His Retirement"]

[Text] "Unit commanders at lower levels were not very happy with the rumors about the reshuffles," Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the new army commander, said 4 days after the decree appointing him to the post had been announced.

General Chawalit said that as a principle the military reshuffle should not be monopolized by one person, but should be decided by a committee with a broader range of views and information. It should not be based on the principle that those who are close to the superiors should get the promotions. Those who are close to the superiors are better known by the latter, but this should not be a privilege for them regarding promotions.

"I assure you that, as I am taking over the post, there will be no reshuffle carried out before the scheduled annual reshuffle," General Chawalit said, adding that from now on reshuffles will come under the supervision of senior military officers in the Armed Forces, and they will be based on seniority and chains of command.

What the new army commander said reflects a problem behind the reshuffle. He made the statement only a few days after the decree promoting him was announced. This means that there must have been certain irregularities in the previous reshuffles.

Particularly, the decree removing Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as army commander while retaining only the post of supreme commander must explain something.

Prior to the reshuffle, General Athit signed orders transferring several officers at the level of regimental commanders. The orders were to be sent to those officers individually. Those to be affected by the orders signed by the old army chief include Senior Colonel Watthanachai Chaimuanwong, commander of the Saraburi Cavalry School, who would switch positions with Senior Colonel Praphat Wisutphichaiphan, commander of the 1st Cavalry Regiment.

There was also a rumor that Senior Colonel Manot Buachum, commander of the 3d Infantry Regiment at Krit Siwara Camp in Sakon Nakhon, would be promoted to deputy commander of the 3d Infantry Division in Khorat; and that Colonel Sanan Maroengsit, commander of the 122nd Infantry Regiment, would be promoted to take Colonel Manot Buachum's old position. There was also a rumor that Colonel Phum Charunchat, deputy commander of the 11th Infantry Regiment, would be transferred to be deputy commander of the 12th Infantry Regiment in Prachin Buri.

"Rumors were rife. I got calls from my friends asking 'what about me'," an officer at the level of regimental commander told SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN. He said he got inquiries endlessly, and this created a certain confusion and consternation.

A high level military source said that rumors about reshuffle plans and political upheaval at the moment hinting at an effort to establish a strong power base for an about-to-retire officer caused concern among militarymen belonging to the other faction because this is tantamount to making it difficult for the new army commander in chief to control the Army. The situation thus forced the lightning removal of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as army chief.

"It is for this reason that the order removing him could not even wait until the last day of the political party candidacy registration which falls on 13 June," the source explained.

According to the report, the transfer orders were signed on 13 May and gradually sent to individual officers affected by the orders. However, only a few of them got the orders because the matter was stalled by Adjutant General Maj Gen Wira Sewikun who is in charge of screening orders issued by the Army.

"Only a few of them got the orders. A lot of the orders remained here and have not been sent out after we stopped it," an officer close to General Chawalit told SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN, confirming that there would be no further reshuffles ahead of schedule.

In fact, the idea of having a committee of military officers in charge of deciding the reshuffles as explained by General Chawalit is not new. When Gen Soem Na Nakhon was army commander, the appointment of military officers from the rank of generals to senior colonels, had to be the decision of a 5-man panel of full generals, including the army commander, the deputy army commander, the two assistant army commanders, and the army chief of staff.

"What Phi Chiu [Gen Chawalit Yongchayut] told reporters is in fact what was done before. Under such a system, the Army would be able to promote military officers along the line of the chains of command thus contributing to strengthening each unit of the Army. General Athit did not follow this practice," the same officer said.

Let us see whether the system of having a committee to decide on military transfers will help in strengthening unity in the Army and stop all the rumors, and whether the attempt to establish a power base for some people will continue.

THAILAND

ATHIT DENIES ISSUING ELECTION CENTER ORDER, CHIDES PRESS

BK121049 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 12 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek stated during an interview with reporters at the Central Security Command at 1400 on 11 June that he did not know on what source newspapers based their report that he ordered the setting up of military election centers. He said he never ordered such a center to be set up. What he did was merely give a 6-point guideline to encourage soldiers to exercise their right to vote in order to promote democracy.

He said he did not understand the newspapers' report on suspicion about the centers and impartiality of the military. He said that what the new army commander told reporters was the same as the policy he gave to his officials. He said the new army commander was present when he instructed soldiers to have their domicile registration papers transferred to their garrisons so that they can exercise their right to vote. He wanted as many soldiers and their families, as possible to vote in the elections. He ordered officers to brief to soldiers on election procedures. There was no mention of a center.

Asked whether he had assigned officers to carry out his order, General Athit said unit commanders had been assigned the responsibility and it is up to them how to handle the instruction. He said there is no change in the instruction. He issued the order in his capacity as supreme commander and all units must comply with it. He said the 6-point instruction has nothing to do with politics. He then accused the press of blowing up the matter and reporting that his order was revoked.

Asked whether officers assigned to be in charge of their respective parts of the country had left for the areas to supervise the elections, General Athit said the details have been left up to the unit commanders, who may assign their subordinates already stationed in those areas to do the duty for them. He warned newspapers against sensationalizing reports with exciting headlines just to sell the papers. He called on the press to heed its responsibility of promoting law and order instead of creating confusion.

"The papers are never happy. They do not want us to be strict. But when we sue them, they appeal for leniency. Is this called freedom under democracy? For instance, I could sue the paper for saying I was dismissed from duty, but I do not want to. The paper with the biggest circulation especially carried such a banner. I want it to realize that it should respect the feelings of others instead of thinking that it can say whatever it wants because it is very influential," General Athit said.

General Athit said foreign-language newspapers also misquoted him through inaccurate translation and lack of responsibility. He finally warned newspapers that he will sue them if they do not report what he says accurately. He said in the past he tried not to get angry thinking that newspapers made use of reports on him to earn money to feed many families. He said that if they make mistakes in the future, he will not remain idle.

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CSO: 4207/251

THAILAND

PAPER SCORES MINIMUM CANDIDACY ELECTION LAW

BK170930 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 16 Jun 86 p 5

[Editorial: "An Obstacle to Democracy"]

[Text] A total of 16 political parties eventually managed to register general election candidates exceeding half of the number of members of the House of Representatives. There are 3,813 candidates running in the upcoming general elections. Many other parties such as the Free People and Social Democratic Parties failed to field the minimum number required by the law and thus are not eligible to contest the poll.

The legal requirement on the minimum number of candidates which must be fielded by political parties was said to have prevented people with less money from participating in the general election. However, it is understood that the law was designed to accelerate the growth of political parties and eliminate the problem of two many parties in the country.

But there is a disadvantage to this law. For example, some political parties hastily recruited people for candidates to meet the legal requirement despite the fact that these people have no intention of becoming politicians. This is a big waste. Within 1 week, such parties grew big, but they are only places where people gather since they lack leadership and principles.

Those people who are truly pursuing political causes have lost the opportunity to join in the general election because they dare not switch to the more affluent parties which can afford to field more candidates for fear that they might be labeled as capricious politicians. Subsequently, their sense of democracy has been impaired. This problem should be reviewed by all parties concerned after the general election.

The development of democracy in Thailand has been accelerated in a quite unnatural manner. The people cannot be forced to have a sense of political responsibility. It takes time. Let the people learn gradually from experience.

Political parties [word indistinct] week old cannot be expected to have a strong foundation nor any particular practical policy. Their organizational structure is totally weak. They are merely groups of people controlled by a few party executives.

However, the situation we are facing now is only the result of the inter-attent development of democracy. To solve the problem once and for all, we must try to eliminate the real "culprits" who are responsible for the delays in the development of democratic rule.

THAILAND

EDITORIAL EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER POLITICAL DEFLECTIONS

BK071055 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Jun 86 p 5

[Editorial: "The Sign of Danger"]

[Text] In a few more days candidate registration for the election will open. With the date approaching, we see more changes among politicians who, for lack of principle, keep switching from one party to another. This makes it quite possible that some political parties will have difficulty in fielding the number of candidates required, that is, a number equal to half of the parliamentary seats, and may have to renounce their chance to contest in the elections.

There is no problem if defection from a party concerns only a few politicians, but if it involves groups or factions, then the situation is worrisome and constitutes a danger--an undermining of political parties and the democratic system.

What is the cause for party desertion by politicians?

From our observation, it can be based on the two following factors.

First, politicians get better offers from the parties they are switching to. This may be in terms of money or positions promised to them after they win the elections.

Second, it may be because some parties have a better chance, in their eyes, of winning a majority in parliament and playing a leading role in forming the new coalition government. Politicians therefore switch to those parties offering them financial support or some other forms of interests in exchange for their joining them.

In short, the most promising party will be courted by politicians.

The law requiring political parties to field more than half of the number of parliamentary seats is only giving a chance to parties with a strong financial stand to buy up politicians for themselves. It also encourages politicians who have no political ideology while discouraging those with political principles to enter politics. Politicians with no financial backing are most affected.

We think that the law should be amended once the new national assembly is elected. Otherwise, our parliamentary system will be monopolized by a group or a party best able to dump money.

THAILAND

BANGKOK VIEWS PIRACY PROBLEM IN GULF OF THAILAND

BK141206 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 14 Jun 86

[**"Article": "The Preventive Measures Against Electricity Leakage at Public Telephone Booth,"--title as heard]**

[Text] Dear listeners, since North Vietnam gained full control of South Vietnam on 30 April 1975, many Vietnamese people who could not tolerate life under North Vietnamese communist rule have fled their homeland to take refuge in other free world countries such as Hong Kong, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. Most of the Vietnamese boat people have preferred to sail to Thailand via Ca Mau Cape because of the smoother seas in the Gulf of Thailand. This is how the problem of pirates preying on Vietnamese boat people came into existence.

Piracy in the Gulf of Thailand has been publicized worldwide. In their articles on the atrocities committed by the pirates, some foreign journalists have said piracy in the Gulf of Thailand could be traced back as far as the 16th century, when Songkhla Province was a base for pirates. They also stated that some islands in Thai territorial waters are occupied by pirates. As a matter of fact, Thai history provides no evidence to support such a claim.

Dear listeners, piracy in the Gulf of Thailand became news only after the Vietnamese boat people started their exodus a few years ago. The accusation of pirate-occupied islands in Thai territorial waters is also untrue because the Thai Navy has been sending out special unit patrol boats to check the islands regularly. The pirates do not dare to use any island as a base for their brutal operations. Moreover, the naval aviation unit flies regular patrol missions over the areas deemed necessary, as we have no intention of violating the territory of other countries.

Dear listeners, as a member of the United Nations and a peace-loving country, Thailand is willing to be friendly to all countries, regardless of their political ideologies, and always adheres to the principle of humanitarianism in dealing with unfortunate people. We will never allow pirates to use our

territory for their crimes. The Thai people sympathize with the Vietnamese people who have had to leave their homeland and entrust themselves to the sea. The pirates who preyed on them are certainly not Thai. The accusation by some foreign journalists that the pirates are Thai nationals is therefore groundless and constitutes a premature assumption giving Thailand a bad image. They should have given Thailand fairer publicity since the Gulf of Thailand covers a vast area, including international waters to which all countries can gain access. The pirates operating in the Gulf of Thailand can come from other countries. The foreign mass media is hereby asked to disseminate only accurate news about piracy in the Gulf of Thailand to save Thailand's image in the eyes of the world.

8309

CSO: 4207/251

THAILAND

BRIEFS

TRADE FIGURES WITH LAOS--Worachet Suphadun, commercial counselor attached to the Thai Embassy in Vientiane, disclosed that the value of Thai-Lao trade during the 1st quarter of 1986 was about 136,770,000 baht, an increase of 57.30 percent when compared with the same period last year. During the period, Thai exports to Laos were worth 132,670,000 baht, an increase of 76.05 percent while Thailand imported from Laos only 4,500,000 baht, a decrease of 62.41 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. He revealed that the value of Thai-Lao border trade during the period was estimated at about 30,580,000 baht--29,160,000 baht worth of Thai exports and 1,160,000 baht worth of imports from Laos, 22.04 percent of the total exports to Laos was through border trade. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Jun 86] /8309

FINNISH AMBASSADOR DESIGNATE--The Thai Cabinet on 27 May approved the nomination of (Benjamin Bassey) as the Finnish ambassador to Thailand. He will maintain his residence in Bangkok; previous Finnish ambassadors to Thailand have maintained their residence in the Philippines. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 9 Jun 86 BK] /8309

CSO: 4207/251

WESTERN SAMOA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MINISTER BLASTS U.S. AID POLICY

Apia THE SAMOA TIMES in English 9 May 86 pp 1, 16

[Text]

While he was very pleased with the results of the Round Table Meeting for Samoa in Geneva the Minister of Economic Development Le Tagaloa Pita was far from happy with his efforts in the United States.

Le Tagaloa said that the response from representatives of countries and multi-national organizations they met in Geneva was more than they had expected.

However, the response from the United States was nowhere near what they had hoped for. Because of this, the minister said, he was forced to use rather unorthodox methods to get to people "who mattered" and when he did so he put Samoa's case in the strongest terms possible.

Through the help of Congressmen Daniel Akaka of Hawaii and his own contacts from

his university days in the United States Le Tagaloa was able to get through to William H. Gray, the chairman of the powerful Budget Committee of Congress which has defied President Ronald Reagan by raising the ceiling of the next US Budget to more than a trillion dollars.

In his submissions to Mr Gray the minister said that he was "frustrated and disappointed with A.I.D. (Aid for International Development) policy toward Western Samoa."

Two trips to the United States by him this year, he said, and visits by other Samoan leaders requesting help from A.I.D. and State Department "have amounted to nothing for all we got from these officials for the last ten years..."

Le Tagaloa said that he also told them that

he was extremely disappointed with the continuing denial of bilateral aid to Samoa considering this country's record of support for the United States in the United Nations.

Only two other countries sided with the US more often than Western Samoa and of all the smaller nations of the South Pacific Samoa was by far the most supportive of the United States.

because of the response of the people he was able to contact during this latest trip Le Tagaloa is now optimistic that the policy which has denied bilateral aid to Samoa might soon change.

In his appeal for bilateral assistance Le Tagaloa had asked for grants to support the financing of development projects like photovoltaic or solar energy lighting for rural areas where elec-

tricity supply will take decades to reach.

He also sought assistance in the "massive replanting scheme of coconut and cocoa plants." The minister estimated that the costs of support for this project for five years will total US\$2.25 per tree.

Another request he made was for Western Samoa to qualify for the disposal of surplus military and government machinery, equipment and other goods.

He also asked that Samoa be allowed to bid for confiscated goods.

In February he requested that surplus books donated by publishing companies to the Library of Congress be given to Samoa if the Library does not need them. In February also he asked for the assistance of the US Army Corps of Engineers in blasting work for Asau Harbour.

Le Tegaloa also put

the case for the establishment of a US Embassy here in Samoa for all the Polynesian countries. According to Le Tegaloa there are now embassies in at least two Melanesian countries and still not one in a Polynesian country.

Last but not least Le Tegaloa also asked that President Reagan should use the occasion of this country's Silver Jubilee of Independence to announce a new Security Policy for the South Pacific.

Following the New Zealand decision to ban US nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships from her ports a "vacuum is now developing in the South Pacific."

Le Tegaloa said that, "of course one country is happy about this development and will gladly fill that vacuum for a military foothold in the South Pacific." The minister did not consider it necessary to name the country.

Despite promises of quick action on

these requests, Le Tegaloa said, there has been no word from either A.I.D. or the State Department.

About the Round Table in Geneva Le Tegaloa simply indicated that the response gives him hope that the total assistance projected for the project proposals for the five years 1986-1990 of close to \$200 million would be achieved.

While he was reluctant to give details his hope was based on the words of Mr Andrew Joseph, the chairman of the Round Table, that he can come home not from just "from sea" like Robert Louis Stevenson's "sailor" but with the "Cs."

The four "Cs", he said, were "Cooperation, Coordination, Commitment and Cash."

Le Tegaloa was accompanied by the Director of Economic Development, Hans Kruse, Senior Foreign Affairs Officer Leulupoto Ata Maial and Herman Schuwe from Treasury.

/9274

CSO: 4200/1113

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CONDEMN'S SOUTH AFRICA

BK131131 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Jun (SPK)--The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has issued a statement condemning the South African Government's policy of state terrorism. The statement reads:

Recently, the Pretoria racists have intensified their acts of aggression against many South African countries. On 5 June 1986, South African commandos launched attacks on the oil and port facilities in Namib of Angola, damaging two Soviet merchant ships and sinking another Cuban merchant vessel.

It is no doubt that without the U.S. imperialists backing and encouragement the reactionary regime of Pretoria could not have committed such attacks on Angola and other sovereign and independent states in the region. These bellicose acts of the South Africa Republic against Angola and other countries in the South African region lie in the U.S. imperialists' state terrorist policy.

With these acts of terrorism and barbarous repression against the South African blacks, the Pretoria regime seriously has aggravated the situation in the region to an explosive point.

The Pretoria's terrorist attacks against Angola, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia, made right before the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries, show that Pretoria arrogantly has turned up its nose against not only sovereign and independent countries but also the nonaligned movements as a whole and peace-loving and progressive forces the world over. The PRK vehemently condemns these acts of aggression and terrorism committed by Pretoria and demand the latter to put an immediate end to all its crimes.

The PRK Government and the Kampuchean people always unite with the Angolan, Namibian peoples and other peoples in the apartheid regime--instrument of the U.S. imperialists, to defend their national independence, sovereignty and freedom.

The Pretoria's terrorist acts have not demonstrated its strength but its weakness before the vigorous struggle of the peoples in southern Africa.

By committing itself to such racist moves, Pretoria will certainly meet with total defeat. Sanctions must be imposed on Pretoria.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

RETURNNEES IN SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY--Phnom Penh, 4 Jun (SPK)--Seventy-eight people misguided by the enemy propaganda had, by mid-May, reported themselves to the revolutionary administrations in Kralanh District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, bringing along 47 guns. Last year, 234 misled people crossed over to the revolutionary authorities there, with 114 arms. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT 4 Jun 86] /9604

GREETINGS TO CUBAN DEFENSE MINISTER--Phnom Penh, 7 Jun (SPK)--Kampuchean Defence Minister Bou Thang has extended his warmest greetings to his Cuban counterpart Raul Castro Ruz on his 55th birthday. Bou Thang says: "We have a strong belief that the fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation in all domains between the peoples and armed forces of our two countries, will be constantly developed and strengthened for our common interests, peace and socialism." Bou Thang wished the Cuban defence minister the best of health, longevity, happiness and new greater successes in his highly responsible tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1058 GMT 7 Jun 86] /9604

COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--Phnom Penh, 10 Jun (SPK)--A cultural and scientific cooperation programme for 1986-87 between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed in Phnom Penh Monday afternoon. Signatories were Kong Korn, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister; and L. Damianov, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea. The signing was witnessed by Chea Chan To, candidate member of the party Central Committee, first deputy minister of planning; Sar Karpun, vice minister of education; and Hem Samin, vice minister for cultural and economic cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Under the programme, Bulgaria will provide scholarships for 20 Kampuchean students to continue their studies at various Bulgarian universities and vocational schools, and help train five Kampuchean artists in that country. Moreover, Bulgaria will send here a group of stage managers to help conduct puppet shows. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT 10 Jun 86] /9604

DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH UNION--Phnom Penh, 16 Jun (SPK)--So far, the membership of the Peoples Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea has increased to 37,000 from only 7,000 in 1983. The union, which has been developed in quality and quantity since February 1983 thanks to the care of the party and state, becoming the right hand of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea in implementing all the party resolutions. The union with its branches set up from the central to grassroots levels is also effectively leading the association of revolutionary youth of Kampuchea and the young pioneers in all their activities. Through the "three-good" movement of the young Kampucheans, which was introduced in 1982, good in fighting against the enemy, good in production and good in study and training to be good citizens, the union now has 3,800 branches throughout the country. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1122 GMT 16 Jun 86] /9604

RETURNEES IN SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY--Phnom Penh, 13 Jun (SPK)--By early May this year, 209 people misguided by the enemy propaganda, had reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh. The returnees brought with them 163 assorted guns and other war materials. Among them, three were company or battalion commanders. They were welcomed by the local authorities and population and helped to embark on a new life. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 13 Jun 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/1141

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

READERS COMPLAIN ABOUT CONTRABAND GOODS, REWARD SEEKERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 May 86 p 2

[Letters From Readers column: "Immediately Bring an End to the Transporting and Selling of Contraband; For the Goal of Pursuing Rewards"]

[Text] Within a 20-day period in April 1986, two control stations, at Lang Co and Roon in Binh Tri Thien, discovered that 70 percent of the automobiles passing along Route 1 were transporting such contraband as santal wood, western medicine, etc. One automobile was transporting 55 kilos of santal wood. Some comrades in charge of the organs and units were not aware of those violations. The cadres in charge were even sympathetic toward some of the vehicles carrying contraband.

Tran Ngu Binh
(Binh Tri Thien)

The state allows rewards based on a ratio of the value of goods confiscated or the monetary fines to people who truly have merit in opposing speculation, blackmarketing, the production of ersatz goods, and illegal commerce. In the implementation process many localities and a number of managing sectors have relaxed their control and supervision, which has given rise to the situation of a great increase in arbitrary arrests and trials that are not in accordance with the stipulated policies and regulations, with the objective of pursuing rewards. Sometimes the control cadres only inspect goods in ordinary circulation, in accordance with their stipulated functions and missions, and never exert themselves in meticulously investigating or searching, but still receive rewards! Some violations which should not be penalized are deliberately subjected to monetary fines. Some contraband goods should be confiscated but because those goods would have to be sold to a functional organ at low prices, and time would be lost in filling out paperwork, the control cadres impose heavy monetary fines and let the people go, so that they can receive rewards! Furthermore, because of the reward money some unit heads or control station commanders give themselves the right to dispose of major incidents, which exceeds their authority.

5616
CSO: 4209/586

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL TRADE CONTROL--On 15 February, seven of the province's inter-sector control stations promptly sent forces to inspect 650,000 mechanized vehicles of various types. More than 120,000 were cited for various violations, of which almost 7,000 involved illegal trading. Inter-sector control stations 3-1 and 4-1 focused on the junctions along Highway 1A. They inspected thousands of vehicles during the three work shifts. The provincial control stations carried on independent operations along the principal roads in the province. The cadres, soldiers, and officers in the public security, military, commercial, industrial-commercial tax, and people's forest management sectors have carried out their orders strictly. They have mobilized forces, coordinated things, and made an effort to instill moral qualities when carrying out the tasks. The leadership at the inter-sector control stations has emphasized responsibility and regularly educated, supervised, and helped the cadres and soldiers. Because of this, there is strong solidarity at the inter-sector stations. Many stations have helped the province maintain order and security and contributed to strengthening market and price control. [Text] [Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 14 Mar 86 p 1] 11943

CSO: 4209/569

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN FINDS NEGATIVE TENDENCIES IN CRITICISM DRIVE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Ben Nghe: "Unwholesome Things That Should Be Overcome Early in Self-criticism and Criticism"]

[Text] With direction, motivation, and encouragement from the provincial committee, the self-criticism and criticism drive marking the Party Congress at all levels has begun to take shape in our city in a generally robust atmosphere that greatly deserves celebration. Many comrades and compatriots coming to the city at this time from many places have expressed words of encouragement to us. This encouragement has further helped us to conduct this self-criticism and criticism drive well.

Nevertheless, we must also not overlook manifestations of obstacles along the road to the goal. Through our preliminary research in seven ward, district, and agency units and nine subward and village units, we have noted that more than half of them expressed confidence in cadres, party members, and compatriots, so they honestly disposed conditions in ways that best enabled each person to sincerely provide constructive criticism. Less than half expressed too much "conservation of motivation, stimulation, and encouragement" for each person to criticize, while on the other hand overly stressing such things as "guarding against the enemy and evil elements exploiting it for destruction," "having evidence for everything stated; not fabricating," and "not exploiting this occasion for personal grudges and resentment." The above matters were sometimes openly expressed, sometimes whispered at crowded meetings, giving everyone an awareness of serious threats. The readers' committee of the newspaper has also received letters or personal visits from some readers "warning" about "scoldings" in some places, such as rubbing hands together preparatory to "firing or punishing this person or that for violations of order." (We are investigating these allegations.) In some places, upper-level party committees conducted self-criticism before key cadres, during which only a few representatives contributed any new opinions, while the majority merely endorsed what the party committees criticized, no more nor less, no one objecting even at matters listed very generally, without detail, on the critique sheet. When we asked questions after the meeting broke up, many people replied with such comments as "that's good enough, why bring up other problems; we are tired

out from the review." In exchanges with us, people in some places said, "In its document providing guidance for the criticism drive, the provincial committee reminded us to be on guard against lack of constructiveness, so we followed this guidance in what we said." We responded that it is right for the provincial committee to remind people of this, but it is essential that the provincial committee stimulate and encourage sincere, honest criticism. In fact, while preparing for the self-criticism and criticism drive, we should act in the spirit of the provincial committee's guidance--that is, we should make the appeal for sincere criticism the principal matter, not make prevention the first consideration, painting it too darkly and making everyone feel that it is a warning. The situation that needs attention now is that many cadres, party members, and compatriots are afraid of criticizing, afraid that if they criticize they will be attacked. In some places, party members and the masses told us that the provincial committee encouraged criticism, but the provincial committee is far away; they, on the other hand, must live in direct contact with the lower echelons on a daily basis, so they are very discouraged and must consider whether or not to criticize.

Such being the general ideological situation, it is our opinion that the above tendency for seeing threats, though it exists only in some places, should be criticized and overcome early, for it is very damaging and easily spreads to other places. Wherever that unhealthy tendency is tolerated, it is certain that self-criticism and criticism will be in form only, or, if they are conducted at all, they will be done with too much concern for keeping the peace, and the true facts we want to grasp in order to analyze, develop, and overcome them will be hidden.

We must have complete confidence in the revolutionary awareness and uprightness of our compatriots and comrades.

9830
CSO: 4209/602

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

RETALIATION CLAIMED FOR CRITICISM OF SUBWARD LEADERS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Chau Ai: "A 'Cry' That Must Be Answered Early"]

[Text] The column "Voice of Criticism To Build the Party" in the 24 April 1986 issue of TUOI TRE carried an article entitled "Why Was I Treated Like That?" by Nguyen Thi Thanh Thuy, who has presided over the culture and information committee of Subward 26 since 1980. According to the article, this young lady is being "severely attacked" only because she "provided frank criticism of shortcomings of subward leadership comrades."

This is a cry that must not be stifled. If it does not pierce the eardrums of leadership comrades, and if final guidance is not received to fully clarify the matter quickly, it will have no small influence on the self-criticism and criticism drive currently under way, for who would dare provide any further criticism? If a person like Thuy--a representative of the Subward People's Council, a citizen who has made considerable contributions to the subward and to society--is treated like that, what would happen to ordinary people?

We request that TUOI TRE get to the bottom of the matter in this case. We also suggest that comrades and agencies at the highest level of responsibility in the city and in Binh Thanh Ward take an interest in this case. It is the wish of the masses of cadres, party members, compatriots, and young people of the city that, in a short time, this case be clarified for the public and significant lessons derived regarding organization and cadres, regarding the quality of party members, and regarding the right of working people to collective ownership.

If the allegations are really true, the villains passing themselves off as revolutionaries must be resolutely and thoroughly eliminated from the party. The news should be communicated not only to Thuy and her husband, but to everyone.

9830
CSO: 4209/602

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

DO MUOI SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC ARBITRATION MISSION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 May 86 pp 2, 4

["Excerpts" from speech by Do Muoi, Member of the Political Bureau and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a conference of the state economic arbitration sector in Hanoi: "Economic Arbitration Activities Assist in Stabilizing Production, Life"; first paragraph is NHAN DAN introduction]

[Text] The state economic arbitration sector held a conference in Hanoi to summarize the economic contract and arbitration work of 1985. Do Muoi, Member of the Political Bureau and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and spoke to the conference. Below are excerpts of his speech at this conference.

To implement the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau on renewing economic management, the economic arbitration sector during 1986 must successfully achieve the following tasks:

1. Economic Contract Work

First of all, it is necessary to carry out good economic contract work in order to support the production and business autonomy of the basic level unit and to create conditions for promoting production development following the course, mission and objective of the state plan. The autonomy of the basic level unit in production and business is expressed first of all in the plan formulation step. Only by expanding direct economic relations through economic contracts is it possible to firmly control the market, effectively exploit the sources able to serve production, and firmly grasp the sources of material supply, technical service and production consumption, from that formulating and protecting a new plan with an effective and firm foundation. This fact indicates the important role of economic contracts in planning with every balance pledged by an economic contract.

In the market and price situation at the present time, there are many complex fluctuations and the economy still suffers from many serious imbalances. Many basic units have not yet signed economic contracts for 1986 because of plan, material, price, etc. impediments. This situation has no small adverse effect on plan and contract achievement. Economic arbitration agencies must actively influence higher level agencies with the power to promptly resolve obstacles and difficulties to allow basic units to sign and implement contracts. In principle, basic units must respect and sign precisely in accordance with the

plan norms assigned by the state. When plan norms are observed that are not realistic even though all the levels have been calculated but there are no capabilities or conditions for achievement, the basic unit must promptly request guidance from the upper level agency, not arbitrarily issuing norms that differ from the assigned state plan norms. On the other hand, upper echelon agencies must promptly answer the basic unit and have methods for resolving the difficulties.

In economic contract work, it is necessary first of all to strengthen the management of various types of important contracts between state enterprises in close coordination with the good management of contracts between state and collective enterprises, aimed at striving to support agricultural production, the foremost front, in order to properly resolve the urgent requirements of society at the present time; grain, food and consumer goods. The collective economy cannot advance by itself without the competent support of state enterprises. The supervisory role of state-operated economy over other economic components as well as that of industry over agriculture can only be achieved through good management of economic contracts between state enterprises (such as: material supply contracts, transportation contracts, production consumption contracts, etc.) and between state enterprises and the collective economy, especially the two-way economic contracts between the state and the farmers.

Economic arbitration agencies must closely follow the economic contract situation in basic units. It is necessary periodically to ascertain how many contracts the basic units have signed and the locations that are doing well and those that are not, on that basis summarizing and submitting reports to those state agencies with jurisdiction.

a. Two-Way Economic Contracts

During 1986 as well as the years to follow, agricultural production is still the foremost front. The 1986 state plan sets forth the achievement norms of 20 million tons (including rice and subsidiary food and starch crops) and the purchase and requisition of more than 4 million tons in paddy equivalent. At the same time, it is necessary to emphasize the development of short and long-term industrial crops and to successfully create areas of specialized cultivation in order to concentrate investment in intensive cultivation to swiftly increase the output of commodities serving as raw materials for industrial production and export. To achieve the production, purchase and requisition norms above, besides other methods and policies (water conservancy, investment in intensive cultivation, science and technology, etc.), it is absolutely necessary through two-way economic contracts between the state and the farmers to supply production means to agriculture, to sell a number of essential consumer goods to the producer, and to purchase and requisition agricultural products in accordance with the state plan. This indicates the special importance of two-way economic contracts, expresses the worker-peasant alliance policy of the party, and illustrates the close relationship between industry and agriculture, and between the urban and the rural areas. The worker-peasant alliance during this period must be expressed in economic alliance. By economic policies and technical investment, the state guides and assists farmers in promoting the development of agriculture, forestry and fishing while simultaneously implementing the

three revolutions (the production relations revolution, the scientific and technical revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution), in which the scientific and technical revolution is the key, aimed at creating many commodities to serve the requirements of socialist industrialization, export and improving the lives of the people. Of foremost importance is the creation of material and commodity stocks for two-way exchange with the producer and these materials and goods must be delivered directly to the producer, avoiding the circuitous route through unnecessary intermediate steps. Material supply organizations and economic and technical service facilities must respect the collective ownership rights of the cooperative and the production collective without force or authoritarianism that harms the basic unit. On the other hand, cooperatives and production collectives must have an obligation of selling all their agricultural products to the state in accordance with the signed contract.

Besides the grain, food and agricultural product production and purchasing contracts mentioned above (two-way economic contracts), a proper level of concern must be given to economic and technical service contracts (such as those for water irrigation and drainage, land cultivation, and animal and crop insurance) with an effect of directly serving the agricultural production plan of the basic unit.

After each production season, the parties must carry out contract achievement liquidation and final statements with attention given to punctual payment of debts in order to ensure the pledges in the contract and to strengthen mutual confidence. Sectors in the central government and local areas must also carry out clear and punctual liquidation and submission of final statements on the materials and commodities delivered by the central government to the local area and delivered by the local area to the central government, on that basis evaluating the contribution of the economic and technical sector and the various territories on achievement of the state plan and stabilizing the present economic situation in accordance with the spirit of Resolution 31 of the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers.

b. Contracts Relating to Small Industry and Handicrafts

The small industry and handicraft production of the cooperative and family has an important and long-term position in the national economy. This production area has attracted millions of laborers and has supplied more than 60 percent of the consumer goods and more than 20 percent of goods for export. State control of the majority of products from this area through contracts for the sale of raw materials and the purchase and requisition of finished products and contract ordering of goods to create additional sources of commodities for two-way exchange with the farmers and to answer the consumer requirements of society is an urgent and necessary requirement.

In contract relations with small industry and handicrafts, it is necessary to firmly grasp the principles of: ensuring unification of the three interests (the interests of society, of the collective, and of the laborer); ensuring the collective ownership rights and creative autonomy of the basic production unit; and ensuring a fair, democratic and mutually beneficial relationship between the contract ordering agency and the basic production unit. The contract ordering agency and basic production unit must completely fulfill their obligations and responsibilities and thoroughly respect the signed contract.

Contract ordering agencies must strive to operate in accordance with the plan, overcoming a situation of arbitrarily and unilaterally changing the contract without a legitimate reason, and arbitrarily requisitioning goods and settling accounts too slowly, causing basic unit production to stagnate and become unstable.

Basic production units must fulfill their obligations to the state and the consignment agency, produce quality goods, conserve raw materials and supplies, and deliver all products to the state in accordance with the signed contract. They must overcome every expression of negativism such as: kickbacks, the substitution and waste of raw materials, misrepresentation and carelessness, poor quality products, and pilferage of state goods for private profit in the market.

Economic arbitration agencies in coordination with state-operated economic sectors and small industry and handicraft federations at all levels must supervise and guide the signing and achievement of contracts dealing with the particular small industry or handicraft.

c. Material and Energy Supply Contracts

It is necessary to concentrate on strategic goods such as: coal, electricity, gasoline and oil, machinery, cement and lumber; and the goods supporting agricultural production such as fertilizer, insecticides, plants and breeder animals.

The signing and achievement of supply contracts must follow the "five-corrects" requirement. Supply organizations are responsible for coordinating with the production and communications and transportation sectors in conducting the supply of materials to economic sectors, local areas and basic units in accordance with state plan norms. The signing parties must properly apply the stipulations of the law in keeping with reality, and ensure shipping and receiving in the proper amount, quality, location, time and state-supervised price as agreed to in the contract. When cases are encountered in which for objective reasons the correct time and amount cannot be ensured, prompt notification of the receiving location is necessary in order to seek methods of active solution. It is necessary to ensure swift delivery to the production facility, not through many intermediate steps with complicated procedures. Major consumers (such as electric power and cement plants concerning coal) can receive the coal directly from the production facility. Production facilities with small requirements can be supplied materials directly from these organizations following the principle of passing through only one intermediate step.

d. Production Consumption Contracts

Essential products produced in accordance with the state plan must absolutely be assigned to consumer organizations of the state or entities assigned in accordance with a plan and contract. Products of secondary importance not under state unified management must also be assigned to consumer organizations of the state. If the state organization does not accept all or part of these products, the production facility may look for customers.

Economic arbitration agencies must supervise and guide the parties concerned in signing and implementing production consumption contracts precisely in accordance with the stipulations of the law, actively contribute to market transformation and management, and ensure state control of the majority of essential materials and goods supporting production and the lives of the people.

e. Goods Transportation Contracts

This is an important contract type. Good management of this type of economic contract will assist in stimulating the production-distribution-circulation-consumption process in the national economy. At the present time, management of this transportation contract is not good with many negative expressions in contract achievement and the damage and loss of many state assets. Therefore, economic arbitration agencies must coordinate with the communications and transportation sector and cargo masters must strengthen the management of these contracts with especially good management of contracts for shipping and receiving of import and export goods in the major ports under management of the central government.

f. Capital Construction Contracts

This type of economic contract is directly related to construction of the material and technical base of socialism in our country. This year, our state is advocating concentration of capital construction investment in key projects, ending the situation of uniform investment, practicing thorough conservation and resisting waste to reduce by at least 10 percent construction and assembly expenses and other expenses in capital construction.

The 1986 investment capital has given priority to the most important projects for moving coal, electricity, natural gas, chemicals, and machinery, routes of communications, and for cooperative projects with foreign countries with the objectives of labor and land utilization and cultural and social development; with emphasis on synchronised investment, full use of available enterprise and facility capacity, elevation of construction project quality, and resistance to indiscriminate and careless work and violation of technical standards.

Economic arbitration agencies must coordinate with construction agencies at all levels in supervising and guiding units concerned in signing and implementing capital construction contracts precisely in accordance with the capital construction position and policy of the state.

2. Inspection, Judgement Work

The inspection and judgement work of economic arbitration must be oriented toward key and important tasks aimed at the types of major economic contracts mentioned above.

Economic arbitration agencies must strengthen contract inspection and control and contract violation prosecution with an objective of education and prevention; with guidance and assistance in correcting errors in the execution of economic contract systems and the strengthening of state discipline and social

order. Contract violators, through discussions between the two parties, must be guided in self-resolution precisely in accordance with state policy and law. In cases where discussions are ineffective, economic arbitration must prosecute in accordance with stipulated authority.

To strictly maintain contract legality, after imposing a material fine on the contract violator, depending on the degree of loss caused by the violation, the economic arbitration agency submits proposals to the agency with administrative jurisdiction over the individual, or to the higher level management agency directly concerned with the violation. Criminal violations must be transferred promptly to the legal agencies with investigation and prosecution jurisdiction.

All contract violations discovered through complaints, other sources of submitted information, or through economic contract control and inspection must be examined and prosecuted promptly; strictly and precisely in accordance with the law; and absolutely not ignored; especially those violations of a national scope which must be examined carefully and thoroughly with subsequent specific and clear reports submitted to the responsible agencies of the party and state.

3. Construction, Improvement of Economic Arbitration Organization

After correctly defining the political mission and the work course and mission of the sector, the problems of improved construction, organization and cadre arrangement are of decisive significance. Party committee echelons and administrative leaders must give concern to supervising the construction and improvement of economic arbitration organizations in all echelons and sectors precisely in accordance with Decree 62-HĐBT 17 April 1984 of the Council of Ministers and Circular 37/TT-TW of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee. The district ward is the basic unit closely connected with cooperatives, production collectives and state-operated organizations within the district area, and the ward has rich and diversified contract relationships both inside and outside the district and ward; therefore, special concern must be given to strengthening and improving the district ward economic arbitration organization to have sufficient strength to assist the party and people's committee echelons of the ward to manage the economic contract system and to handle contract disputes and violations within the local area, especially within the field of two-way economic contracts between the state and the cooperatives and farmers. Something worthy of attention is that district and ward economic arbitration organizations should not, because of a reduction in the administrative staff, be put in the district or ward people's committee planning section or office because these agencies have no authority for investigating and dealing with economic contract disputes and violations.

It is necessary to choose cadres with quality and ability to strengthen the ranks of economic arbitration cadres, especially the key cadres (chairmen, vice chairmen and arbitrators). These cadres must be individuals with revolutionary ethics and staunch determination; and be industrious, frugal, honest and absolutely just. State economic arbitration must have projects and plans for elementary and advanced vocational training in economic arbitration. Besides advanced vocational training in economic contract and arbitration work, it is necessary to emphasize advanced training in knowledge on renewing the economic management mechanism, renewing planning, closely connecting planning with economic accounting and socialist business practices, and developing the spirit of responsibility and production and business autonomy of the basic unit in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

VIETNAM

THAI BINH STRESSES DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL INDUSTRY-HANDICRAFTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 May 86 pp 2, 4

[Article by Do Nguyen Phuong: "What Can Be Learned From the Development of Small Industry and Handicrafts in Thai Binh?"]

[Text] In Thai Binh, to speak of industrial production during the current phase is to speak of small industry and handicrafts. The value of small industry and handicrafts production accounts for more than 80 percent of the total value of industrial production, and small industry-handicrafts goods account for 70 percent of the province's exports. Small industry and handicrafts are components of production which are both integrated into agriculture and are becoming separated from agriculture. In the province as a whole 85,367 people are participating in the small industry-handicrafts sector, 64,374 of whom are engaged in nonprofessional handicraft trades if 297 agricultural cooperatives and 20,993 of whom are professional handicraft workers. Therefore, small industry and handicrafts in Thai Binh have characteristics that differ from those in the large cities: its workers have expert knowledge of agriculture, are closely tied to agriculture, and have many capabilities for meeting the many and varied needs of agriculture and the peasants. For example, in Hung Ha District between 1981 and 1985 the ratio of industrial and small industry-handicrafts goods serving exports increased 7.1 percent, while the ratio of goods serving agriculture increased 23 percent and goods serving the people's lives increased 240 percent. All 34 villages in the district have small industry-handicraft trades, and in a number of villages small industry-handicraft workers account for 40 percent of the total value of small industry-handicrafts production in the agricultural cooperatives with small industry-handicraft trade and for more than 60 percent of the district's industrial production. Most of Thai Binh's small industry-handicraft trades have to do with producing and repairing agricultural implements, processing agricultural products to serve the production and consumption requirements of the localities, produce additional finished products, serve as "satellites" for the large enterprises, meet the needs of the daily lives of the local people, and contribute to rapidly increasing the export index.

The actual situation in Thai Binh has shown that when an economy is still largely small-production in nature small industry and handicrafts play an even greater role. That sector is now effectively serving the agricultural economy

and is helping that economy to develop. It is an important bridge which connects industry and agriculture and is a natural step in the formation of an agricultural-industrial structure.

In its process of maturization and development, the small industry-handicrafts sector in Thai Binh has gradually perfected the reorganization of production forces into rational sectors and trades, closely combined with the distribution at the district level of such appropriate production forms as specialized cooperatives, cooperative teams, agricultural small industry-handicrafts trades, and family handicrafts. Those four production forms in many places exist side-by-side and back-to-back, are combined in economic-technical alliances, and stimulate one another so that they can exist and develop in the sphere of a village or hamlet, or even in a family, which benefits the state and the collective and combines benefit to the collective with benefit to the families and individual handicraft workers, as in the hamlets of Phuong La and Hung Ha.

At present a burning topic in the organization of small industry-handicrafts production in Thai Binh is the mechanism for developing the small industry-handicrafts sectors and trades of the agricultural cooperatives with small industry and handicrafts trades. In Thai Binh there have appeared cooperatives which are skilled in cultivation, animal husbandry, and trades, which produce large quantities of products with high value of total output, of which the value of small industry-handicrafts production accounts for an important part, and contributes to increasing the capital accumulation fund, expanding production, fulfilling obligations toward society, strengthening the collective and family member economies, and tying the workers more and more tightly to the collective, such as in the Binh Nguyen cooperatives in Kien Xuong District. But in general the development of trades in rural areas is still proceeding slowly. There are even some places, such as Thai Ha (thai Thuy) and many other cooperatives, in which the cooperative members want to annual contracting-out contracts with the state because many mechanisms still tie the hands of the producers and many policies regarding contracted-out prices and the supplying of grain to handicraft workers are not yet rational. Furthermore, the organization of small industry and handicrafts in agriculture is not centralized and is not the responsibility of the Small Industry-Handicrafts Federation but of the Agricultural Service.

The actual situation in Thai Binh has proved that the role and position of the small industry-handicrafts sector in the agricultural cooperatives. In the sphere of the province there are production sectors which account for a very high ratio of the workers, such as the construction materials sector. In 1984 handicraft workers in the agricultural workers accounted for 8,180 of a total of 8,515 workers. In the wood-bamboo sector they accounted for 5,9292 of 6,864 workers. In the food processing sector they accounted for 730 of 824 workers. They accounted for 26,685 of 44,382 workers producing export goods, etc. In Hung Ha District in 1981 there were 11,636 small industry-handicrafts workers in the agricultural cooperatives, a figure which increased to 13,422 in 1984 and 14,500 in 1985, which was nearly 90 percent of the total number of workers in the small industry-handicrafts sector. They account for nearly 60 percent of the output value of the agricultural cooperatives with small industry and handicraft trades.

That situation proves: first, the development of small industry and handicrafts has not been separated from agriculture in order to create an agricultural-handicrafts structure that is organically tied in with the basic level, on the basis of which to build a system of agricultural-industrial structures at the district and provincial levels, in order to effectively serve the missions of developing agriculture and improving the peasants' living conditions in the present phase.

Second, the direction of development of small industry and handicrafts in the rural areas is to concentrate on meeting the needs with regard to production means, the processing of agricultural products, and the links in which industrial production is directly tied in with agriculture, because agricultural workers need improved hand tools, and the needs of local agricultural products processing.

Third, the situation of allowing small industry and handicrafts to develop of their accord, without assigning responsibility to the provincial small industry-handicrafts federation organ with regard to economic-technical matters and direct management, as well as the concept of wanting to completely and hastily separate small industry-handicraft trades from the agricultural cooperatives are mistakes, lack a scientific basis, and are not based on the actual economic-social situation in Thai Binh at present.

Fourth, the experiences of Thai Binh indicate that under the present conditions the wide use of the economic alliance forms is essential. It is possible to apply the joint operations form, i.e. for the agricultural cooperatives to develop handicraft production or repair teams in the agricultural cooperatives. Or there may be joint operations among the cooperatives in order to develop a handicraft trade or joint operations between agricultural cooperatives and small industry-handicrafts cooperatives in developing the small industry-handicrafts sector.

The true economic nature of those economic relations which arise in the process of developing production and commerce in the small industry-handicrafts sector is a matter of benefits. Combining the three benefits (society, the collective, and the workers) is not only a principle but is also a management method of the state with regard to small industry and handicrafts. However, it is also necessary to mention the special characteristic of combining the benefits in the small industry-handicrafts sector: in that sector the production installations must invest in themselves and rely on their internal capital in production and commerce. Therefore, it is necessary to set aside an appropriate amount to ensure the benefits of the cooperative members, while guiding the collective installations in setting up a production development fund and a welfare fund.

Thai Binh also continually opposes the attitude of overemphasizing the benefit of the cooperative members, or, in the name of benefiting the cooperative members and cooperative teams, earning livings illegally, colluding to obtain state raw materials, working dishonestly, dividing profits in a manner contrary to principle, evading taxes, failing to set up production development funds, or paying little attention to investing in expanded reproduction. It also opposes the tendency to regard lightly the benefit of the cooperative by

lowering contracted-out prices, increasing taxes, not promptly supplementing and amending a number of policies that are outmoded in comparison to the development of small industry and handicrafts during the present phase. In Thai Binh there are many small industry-handicraft cooperatives which operate effectively, harmoniously combine the three benefits. The average income of their cooperative members is 500 to 700 dong per month. But there are also cooperatives in which the living standards of the members are very low, only 140 to 150 dong per month, and each worker is allowed to purchase 11.7 kilos of rice, such as the Hop Thanh mat weaving cooperative, which is famous throughout the province. Its members are capable of weaving more than 60 mats a month, but produce only 45. During the remainder of the time they must work on the "second plan" to ensure their living conditions.

From the point of view of the organization of production, the small industry-handicrafts cooperatives are mobile and flexible in nature and have a very strong sense of responsibility. The scale of the small industry-handicrafts cooperative is suitable for close guidance, rapid and responsive management, flexible production organization, and the timely changing of products to suit the tastes of consumers. The commercial principles of such cooperatives are to have incomes sufficient to meet expenses and earn a profit, and cause all cooperative members to be concerned with the results of production and commerce, be concerned for collective activities, and voluntarily reduce the number of indirect workers (in such cooperatives as Tan Hop in Kien Xuong District, and Dong Loi, Vinh Long, Doan Ket, and Hop Hoa in the city of Thai Binh, indirect workers account for only five to seven percent of the total. Furthermore, the small industry-handicrafts cooperatives have the right of financial autonomy, so they boldly use capital to increase production and expand commerce, are seldom held back by the subsidy system, as are the state enterprises.

The actual production and commerce in the small industry-handicrafts sector in Thai Binh have also shown that in cooperatives which are not concerned with and violate the principles of the goods-money relationship, and violate the requirements of the law of value, many difficulties are encountered and productivity, quality, and production effectiveness are not ensured. The problem that is posed here is to know how to use the law of value to regulate production and circulation in the small industry-handicrafts sector in such a way as to encourage handicraft workers and cooperatives to improve techniques, economize in the use of raw materials and materials, apply scientific-technical advances, increase labor productivity, and improve products.

Thai Binh has closely combined economic benefits with the application of a wide variety of economic alliance forms between the small industry-handicrafts sector and industry, commerce, and foreign trade, and within the small industry-handicrafts sector. In places in which the cooperative board of directors is concerned with that problem are more prosperous. But in general there is no all-round guidance of such forms of economic alliances as joint operations, cooperative federations, product groups, and "satellite" organizations. Something that is now receiving attention in the present phase with regard to economic alliances is the economic relationship with state commerce.

Commerce and foreign trade play a positive role in contracting out work and guiding the small industry-handicraft cooperatives. But those contracting-out forms have their deficiencies, and at times and in places the handicraft workers are held back by outmoded prices, such as the price policy. The actual situation requires that they be studied and replaced by the form of industrial contracting out. The commercial sector should not contract out a product that has already been contracted out by an industrial enterprise. If the commercial sector requires a product it should implement the system of selling raw materials and purchasing products, as requested by many cooperatives, especially those which primarily produce in accordance with the existing contracting-out form and in which the living standards of the cooperative members are very low, such as the Hoi Pham Le mat-weaving cooperative in Hung Hai.

Introducing scientific-technical advances into the small industry-handicrafts sector in coordination with the scientific research organs and colleges is an urgent matter in promoting production and in showing concern for work conditions and improving the living conditions of handicraft workers. The problem that is posed is to promptly draft a policy to bring in specialists and engineers of the technical and economic sectors in order to improve the quality of handicraft products. None of the high-level machinery cooperatives on the scale of more than 300 handicraft workers had engineers and technical cadres who had been trained systematically. It was necessary to seek out specialists, thus buying technology of the "grey matter" variety, which was sold openly, and bring it in from afar. Only thereby could there be products which were awarded Gold Medals and First Class quality seals, such as the Doan Ket, Phuong Dong, Vinh Long, Dong Loi, etc. Meanwhile, in a provincial machinery factory with 500 workers which had 100 engineer and mid-level technical cadres is still experiencing many difficulties in production and management.

Thai Binh has set forth and is setting forth ideological and organizational measures to resolve those problems and enable small industry-handicrafts production to develop strongly and in the right direction, in the spirit of the Party's recent resolutions.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

VIETNAM

DOCTOR DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY PLANNING

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 18 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Tran Phi Liet, BS, director of the Ha Nam Ninh Gyneco-Obstetric Hospital: "A Few Thoughts on Population and Family Planning Activities in Our Province"]

[Text] The problem is clear. The unplanned expansion of the population poses a danger. It is creating economic, social, and distribution and circulation problems and making it difficult to protect the health of mothers and children, provide housing, and build a civilized life and the new cultural family. As the province's gyneco-obstetric specialists, we wish to point out something that we have learned from many years of medical practice: the health of many women deteriorates and they become seriously ill as a result of becoming pregnant year after year. From monitoring control groups, we have found that by the time a woman gives birth to her fourth child, her weight has dropped an average of 3-4 kg. The figure is 4-6 kg for those who have had five children, and in some cases the figures are even higher. Examinations of 9,454 women have shown that gynecological disorders such as disorders of the cervix and reproductive disorders occur more frequently in women who have had many children. The more children they have, the more likely they are to contract such diseases. Almost all serious problems during delivery occur in women who have given birth to many children.

Besides this, the death rate for newborn infants is higher among women who have had many children. Children born into large families tend to be undernourished and their mental development is inferior to that of children born into families with few children.

Because of their limited economic conditions and lack of knowledge about planned parenthood, many women lose strength and suffer from various illnesses throughout the year. This affects the happiness of the family.

As a specialized hospital, besides our gyneco-obstetric tasks, the Public Health Service has entrusted us with the task of providing technical guidance to the districts, studying the effects of birth control methods, and organizing yearly training seminars on family planning for provincial and district cadres.

Because this is such a pressing economic-social problem, we wonder why more attention hasn't been given to spreading propaganda and educating people about this and shaping public opinion. Besides making regular use of the newspapers, magazines, and radio broadcasting stations, there must be propagandists at the production installations. "Pa-no," slogans, short documents that are easy to understand, cartoons, and reminders before movies can be used. This can be a theme in arts and letters activities. These are all forms of activities that can be used to remind people to participate in family planning. At the same time, a number of important scientific ideas on population and family planning must be popularized among the masses. It's time that population education was included in the curriculum beginning in Level-II schools.

Along with propaganda and education, attention must also be given to providing technical guidance and implementing the birth control methods. We must have a rank of public health cadres from the village to the province who have strong technical standards, work skills, and a lofty spirit of responsibility. To do this, attention must be given to providing thorough and regular training. While this has been done in the past, it has not been done widespread, quality has not been good, and the emphasis has been on forms.

We do not lack money, equipment, or medicines. But technical service has not really exploited the functions of these things. And many times, the needs of the production installations are not satisfied.

In popularizing the methods, we do things in a very monotonous manner (much has been said about using IUDs). Many other methods that people everywhere can use must be popularized and used. This will contribute to improving the quality of the family planning movement.

In our province, most of localities that are carrying out the family planning activities well are located in the northern and western areas of the province. But the more heavily populated coastal districts are slower in making changes. Efforts must be concentrated on guiding these places in order to gain useful experience. Reality has shown that if districts such as Hai Hau, Xuan Thuy and Kim Son, where it was once the practice of women to have babies year after year, can create many progressive family planning models, the population growth rate for the entire province will drop substantially.

In each period, there must be new and correct methods if we hope to hit the target of lowering the province's population growth rate to 1.5 percent or lower by 1990.

11943
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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

VIETNAM

MY HUNG VILLAGE STRESSES FAMILY PLANNING, LOWERS BIRTH RATE

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 18 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Vu Ngoc Phao: "The Family Planning Movement: Cadres Are Carrying on a New and Powerful Movement"]

[Text] My Hung Village in Binh Luc District has a high population density. In previous years, the village's family planning activities were usually ranked 23d or lower among the 27 villages in the district.

There are more than 3,200 women living in My Hung, and almost 1,000 of these women are of child-bearing age. Many of these women have three or more children. Several hundred have four or more children. Many women who are only 37 or 38 years old have five or six children.

I would like to cite a few examples. Mrs Yen, who lives in Hamlet 4, has six children. The oldest is 10 years old, and the two youngest children, twins, are about 2 years old. The fact that she has so many children is one reason why she and her family are so poor. Mrs Yen owes the cooperative several tons of paddy and tens of thousands of dong. The Hau family, which lives in Goi Hamlet, and the Trai family, which lives in Van Don, are in a similar situation. These families owe the cooperative hundreds of tons of paddy. There is little chance that they will be able to pay their debts.

Studies on family planning activities in My Hung have pointed out the difficulties. To date, only 329 women in the village use IUDs. Only three have been sterilized. Thus, the village has fulfilled only about 40 percent of the annual plan prepared by the district.

Why has family planning been so lax here? One of the main reasons is that a number of cadres and party members have failed to set a good example. The deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the village People's Committee is only 47 years old but already has eight children. L and N, party members and production team leaders, are still very young, but they already have three and four children. T, the deputy head of the village women's association, has four children.

In the face of the pressing requirements of production and life, to turn this situation around, My Hung has reviewed the cadres and party members who have

failed to carry out the movement. The village has fired those cadres guilty of serious violations. It has implemented policies to encourage women to use IUDs and have abortions. Women with one child who use IUDs are given medicine free of charge based on the stipulations, exempted from labor obligations for 6 months and given a paddy supplement of 25 kg (20 kg for the second child and 15 kg for the third child).

With the active campaigns of the mass organizations and authorities, in 1985 family planning in My Hung began to show good changes. Only two abortions were performed in 1984. But in 1985, My Hung encouraged 32 women to have abortions. The number of women using IUDs also increased as compared with the previous year. My Hung's population growth rate has declined greatly. In 1985 this village was placed in Binh Luc District's Category A in carrying out family planning activities.

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POPULATIONS, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

VOLUNTEERS TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--By the end of February 1986, the province had mobilized 748 households totaling 3,616 people, of whom 1,818 were laborers and 94 were cadres, party members, teachers, and public health personnel, to go build new economic zones in the Central Highlands. Nam Ninh and Hai Hau districts maintained and built on the movement and sent a rather large number of people. Gia Vien, Kim Bang, Y Yen, Xuan Thuy, Vu Ban, and Tam Diep districts achieved notable initial results because of concentrating to a high degree, having specific and timely measures to organize and guide things, coordinating this with investing material and human power, and manifesting the concept of awareness of the masses. In particular, organizing village clusters, such as those at Dong Hoa in Kim Bang District, Gia Thang in Gia Vien District, and Yen Khanh in Y Yen District, in order to form production collectives and cooperatives or new independent villages in the new zones is a new form that is very attractive to many localities. This has advantages both for the places from which the people are leaving and for the places receiving the people. [Text] [Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 18 Mar 86 p 1] 11943

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